

Rallies Here Sunday Afternoon at 2 o'clock for Browder's Freedom
Cosmopolitan Opera House: 135 West 55th Street
Royal Windsor: 69 West 66th Street



Freedom for Earl Browder

Louisiana Negro Paper Calls for His Release

The following is an editorial appearing in the *Sapin Socialist*, Negro weekly of New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 21. This is the third state heard from on the Browder case. Recently, we reprinted an editorial from a newspaper in Milford, Conn., asking Browder's release, and one from the *New Republic* in New York.

The question of Earl Browder's connection with the Communist Party does not enter into reasons for large numbers of Negroes petitioning for his release from prison.

Browder is an American citizen by birth. Those who have studied his case agree with Wendell Willkie who stated, "You will wonder whether Browder was sentenced to four years in jail and a \$5,000 fine because he made a false statement on a passport application or because he was a Communist Party member."

Being a member of the Communist Party does not necessarily indicate that he was un-American. On the other hand, Browder has consistently advocated the highest standard of democracy for the Negro question in the forefront of our national problems. And he would be foremost in urging that those problems be adequately dealt with today so that a more democratic and united America may be the more effectively combat the evil of fascism.

Certain great principles must be a factor or else this case would never have evoked so great a response. Great principles are involved, principles that underlay our conception of democracy, that concept for which the overwhelming majority of Americans are willing to sacrifice everything, for which we are today engaged in the greatest of wars.

These millions of Americans are asking for clemency, not because they agreed with Browder politically, but because the unjust sentence is not in accord with our constitutional guarantees of equal justice, not in accord with our Bill of Rights, and should not be permitted to mar our national accord.

The Negro has learned to class all practices of injustice as un-American and to treat as scarecrow intimidation the propaganda put out by prejudice-infested whites relative to Communism, which, in fact, is a great weapon against injustice to minorities.

The Negro wants "justice." And it doesn't make any difference under what banner. That's why he supports any movement to enforce justice.

In the name of justice and justice alone is he asking for Browder's freedom.

Browder Congress to Hear Noted Leaders

Unionists, Writers and Artists Will Address Parley Saturday

Labor, the professions, art and religion will join hands on the speakers' platform to demand American justice when the great national Free Browder Congress concludes here next Sunday afternoon in three great public rallies.

Among the prominent persons to address the meetings will be John Sloan, distinguished artist; Francis Fisher Kane, former United States Attorney for Pennsylvania and recipient of the 1936 Bok award; Frederick Myers, field organizer for the National Maritime Union, Osmond K. Fraenkel, noted authority on Constitutional law; Alfred Kreyenborg, distinguished poet and dramatist; and Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers Union.

Other speakers announced earlier by the Congress arrangements committee include Warren K. Billings, Tom Mooney's co-prisoner for 23 years; Representative Vito Marcantonio; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, executive secretary of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder; B. V. McGroarty, international representative of the Stereotypers Union; A. R. McNamara, trade union leader and brother of the late J. B. McNamara who died in a California prison after 30 years' imprisonment; and Dr. Max Yergan, noted Negro leader and educator.

Delegates to the Congress, who will arrive from every section of the United States, will register at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., at 10 A.M. Saturday. Panel discussions will be held during the morning, with a general session of the Congress in Manhattan Center at 2 P.M.

The Congress will be climaxed by the three great rallies Sunday afternoon at 2 at Manhattan Center, the Cosmopolitan Opera House, 135 W. 55th St., and the Royal Windsor, 69 W. 66th St.

Congressional Medal of Honor for MacArthur

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP).—President Roosevelt tonight ordered the congressional medal of honor awarded to Gen. MacArthur for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty" for his heroic defense of the Philippines.

SIDESWIPES

by del



"So! forget the Axis in your prayers, will you?"

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

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Sen. Thomas Charges Anti-War Plot; See Probe

NAVY RAIDS BASES NEAR TOKIO, BLASTS MARCUS, WAKE ISLANDS



As Auto Workers Rallied for Output Boost: A section of the huge throng that gathered Tuesday evening in Detroit's Cadillac Square to urge greater speed in war production and rapid conversion of the auto industry to war work. Among the slogans at the demonstration were "Idle men, idle machines, won't beat Hitler." Among the speakers were George F. Addes, secretary of the UAW, and Tracy Doll, president of the Wayne County CIO.

Detroit Civic Leaders Score Drive on Labor

Unionists Back Waiver of Double Time to Spur War Output

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, March 25.—CIO and AFL leaders here today emphatically declared their support of their national leaders in waiving premium payments to speed war production while civic leaders in this area denounced the Smith anti-labor bill as a threat to the war effort.

August Scholle, State CIO Director, stated that the stand of the Executive Board met with his full approval, declaring that he endorsed wholeheartedly the position taken by CIO President Philip Murray. AFL leaders likewise endorsed the stand of AFL President William Green.

Dr. S. S. Skrzycki, foremost candidate for mayor in Hamtramck, today wired Murray that "labor should be congratulated for its patriotic sacrifice in this crisis." He called for the defeat of the Smith bill as "a threat to the war effort of our country. . . . If we are to win the war, attacks against labor must be exposed as dangerous to our nation."

Judge Nicholas Gronkowski lauded the CIO Extraordinary Conference in a wire to President Murray and pledged "support in your efforts towards mobilizing labor for a production offensive."

George Kristofsky, candidate for the Hamtramck city council, termed the CIO conference "a great contribution to the welfare of labor and the nation" in a message to Murray.

Thaddeus Machorowicz, attorney, scored the "vicious Smith bill" as endangering "the growing unity and production program of our nation."

C. of C. Hatched Drive on Labor: Sen. Thomas

Murray, Green to Testify Today on Phony Drive, Arnold Is Rebuked

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, March 25.—CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green will expose the disruptive effect of the anti-labor drive on war production tomorrow when they testify before the House Naval Affairs Committee, considering the sweatshop bill introduced by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia.

Major developments in the fight against the passage of anti-labor legislation which War Production Chief Donald Nelson warned might jeopardize the whole arms program included: First, a rebuke to Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold for his sweeping anti-labor statement by Attorney General Francis Biddle who said that Arnold's remarks did not express the views of the Department of Justice and were "pretty unfortunate at this time."

Second, a charge by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, that the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce was organizing an anti-labor drive designed "to interfere with the unity of our country."

Third, definite indications that

(Continued on Page 4)

Tomorrow

Revolutions of links between Storm Trooper Gerald L. K. Smith and a whole group of *Cliveden Set* Congressmen will be discussed by Milton Howard in tomorrow's *Daily Worker*. This continues the exposure of Smith's fascist "Cross and Flag" publication, begun in Wednesday's issue. The fifth column origin of the anti-labor campaign will be analyzed in detail. Do not miss this timely article.

Shipyards On Seine Bombed By British Fliers

LONDON, March 25 (UP).—British bombers escorted by fighters today attacked shipyards near the Seine in France and other fighters challenged German pursuit craft over Calais province, shooting down two and losing one of their own number, the Air Ministry announced.

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Foe Caught Off Guard by Raid in Home Sea

BATAAN RAIDED

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP).—A daring and successful U. S. naval thrust against the Japanese island outpost of Marcus—only 900 miles from Tokyo—and at enemy-held Wake Island was disclosed by the Navy today.

In each instance, the Japanese were caught completely off guard—so much so that some prisoners were taken in the Wake raid which was dedicated to the gallant marines who held out there for two weeks before their capture last December.

The double-edge assault, made by a task force of carrier-based aircraft and cruisers and destroyers, cost only two American planes—one in each raid.

Little opposition was encountered and only a few enemy ships and planes were found in the areas.

Wake was attacked Feb. 24 (Wake time) by air and surface craft which smashed shore installations, sank two enemy patrol boats, shattered three large seaplanes and battered runways and defense batteries. Aircraft alone rained 219 bombs on the island which fell to the Japanese Dec. 23.

RAID JAPANESE ISLAND

The foray against Marcus—one of the most audacious ventures undertaken by a U. S. task force in the war—was made at dawn March 4, by aircraft which dropped 9 bombs on the tiny island. Considerable damage was done to hangars, fuel and ammunition dumps, radio installations and aircraft runways. Hero of the raids was Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey who, scarcely a month earlier, had directed the savage naval-air assault on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. The raid, on Jan. 31, cost the enemy 16 ships and 41 planes.

While the new raids were less spectacular they were no less significant.

Naval experts consider the attack on Marcus more important than any other from the viewpoint of psychological warfare. They pointed out that it indicated the ability of a substantial force to penetrate the defense perimeter of the Japanese Empire itself.

This is calculated not only to encourage the United Nations at a time when they are preparing for offensive operations, but—perhaps more significant—cause grave concern among the Japanese.

Corregidor Again Stands Off Raid

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP).—The Japanese stepped up the fury of their assault on the Manila Bay area today, sending over 27 big bombers and lesser aircraft which again concentrated on Corregidor.

(Continued on Page 2)

An Extraordinary Conference

The *Daily Worker* publishes today a special editorial on the recent CIO Conference. Turn to page 6.

Violent Battles Rage On Entire Soviet Front

Nazis Throw Tanks Into Fight; Red Army Nears Key City

MOSCOW, March 25 (UP).—The Red Army of the Central Front has liberated all or parts of 22 districts in Smolensk Province while Soviet guerrillas operating behind the German lines have slain 4,800 enemy troops and helped free 8,000 Soviet prisoners and a d encircled soldiers, front line dispatches said tonight.

German occupation forces were accused of waging a campaign of terror against the civilian inhabitants of the Smolensk area as the Red Army closed in on the big base. The Nazis were said to have burned 90 villages in one district and murdered recalcitrant peasants by the hundreds.

The Soviet army organ Red Star reported that Soviet troops grinding up the 16th German Army trapped below Lake Ilmen were within plain sight of Staraya Russa, the center of resistance, and had reclaimed 150 of the 300 inhabited points in that region.

The midnight communique of the Soviet High Command said the Germans had been attacking increasingly in the Kalinin sector for the last two days, as well as in an unidentified sector of the central front. They were repulsed in both places with heavy losses in manpower and equipment, it said.

The Germans were reported using dive-bombers in the Kalinin sector, three of which were shot down with rifles.

The communique, reporting "no material changes on the front," said 37 German planes were destroyed Monday and 37 Tuesday, with nine Soviet losses on the second day.

Red Star said a Red Army unit recently sped 30 miles across ice-covered Lake Ilmen to the outskirts of Staraya Russa in a surprise sortie against the trapped Germans. The detachment of Soviet skiers broke into the outskirts of the town and freed several hundred men from a war prison camp.

Violent fighting was reported by the High Command to be raging in the suburbs of a "great locality" on the Southern Front identified only as "S" (which appeared to be Stalino, 150 miles southeast of Kharkov and 70 miles above the Sea of Azov).

After storming the city, a communique said, the Soviet troops were driving in house-by-house in bloody combat which forced the enemy into slow but steady retreat.

Red Star said that on the bitterly-contested front west of Moscow the Red Army was assaulting continuous German lines and fortifications guarding key communications centers and a series of villages. It was the first report of any unbroken German lines being encountered on any front.

In one sector of the Central Front,

(Continued on Page 3)

Time for a Report to the Nation

By ROY HUDSON

The year during which Hitler overran the Balkans and invaded the Soviet Union and Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, was also a year in which the General Motors Corporation broke all records in its history for production, sales and profits. So Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, and Charles Wilson, president, report to their stockholders in the annual report of GM, released to the public yesterday.

The annual report shows that 2,257,000 cars and trucks were produced for the year compared to 2,025,000 units in 1940—and this despite some OPM curtailments in the last months of the year.

The GM report goes into considerable detail about the extent to which war production has already developed, claiming that 86 of the corporation's plants "are pro-

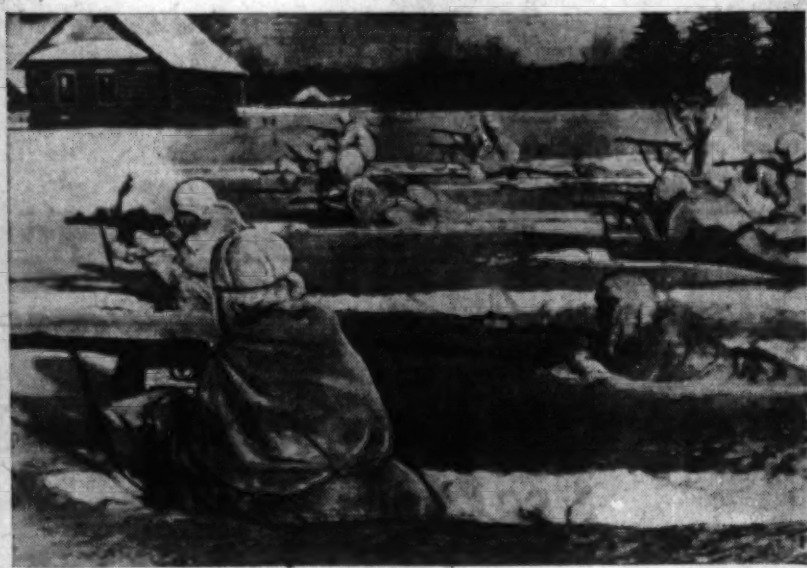
ducing war material or are being rearranged or retooled for war production."

Not mentioned is the fact that the corporation clung to private car production until such production was banned by an order from Washington. Actually, only a small part of the corporation's chain of plants is now turning out war material. Most of the producing units are still undergoing conversion.

The relationship between war work and private work was indicated by figures on gross sales. Total sales of automobiles and parts amounted to \$2,030,651,704 compared to \$1,720,078,844 for 1940. The total value of the war products turned out by the corporation amounted to \$406,149,273—less than a sixth of the corporation's gross

(Continued on Page 4)

Offensive in West Can Win War in '42--Maisky



Red Army Rifleman Recapture a Village: Ploughing through deep snow, a unit of Soviet infantry, armed with automatic rifles, camouflaged with white cloaks, is shown attacking a Nazi-held locality. The Germans have now begun to pour reserve units into the front in attempt to halt the Red Army offensive. —Sovfoto Radiophoto

Violent Battles Rage Along Soviet Front

(Continued from Page 1)

The High Command reported, a Red Army unit captured the inhabited point "I" and destroyed German depots of war materials and arms.

Elsewhere the Red Army seized a populated place which the Germans had converted into a major center of resistance, capturing four cannon, 12 machine guns, eight mine throwers and other booty and destroying an ammunition dump.

GUERRILLAS NEAR SMOLENSK

Guerrillas were reported swarming throughout the Smolensk territory. Red Star said they had slain 198 Russian traitors and 4,600 Germans, freed 3,000 Soviet prisoners, and helped 5,000 Red Army men break out of German pockets, in addition to seizing large quantities of booty in the first two and a half months of this year.

Recounting the battle for the key locality of "S" on the Southern Front, a communiqué said that Axis forces supported by 35 tanks and 30 planes counter-attacked the Red Army at the outskirts. After losing 400 men in killed and wounded, along with 13 tanks, the enemy was forced to fall back.

In another sector of the same front, the communiqué said, Soviet units destroyed 14 German tanks. Red Star said the German army at Staraya Russa vainly was trying to fight its way westward out of the Soviet ring. It said the Red Army vanguard was within a short distance of the peace-time resort city.

Guerrilla activity was reported mounting inside and around Staraya Russa as the Red Army forces approached. Some days ago guerrillas blew up the German-held police headquarters, killing 40 men.

VIOLENT AIR BATTLES

Large forces of German bombers and fighter planes appeared over the Kalinin Front northwest of

Moscow, where violent air battles going on for some days were intensified.

The Red Army was reported to have repulsed counter-attacks on the Bryansk Front more than 300 miles southwest of Moscow, where they appeared to be nearing the main city between Orel and Smolensk.

The Soviet radio in a broadcast from the Central Front said that in the last few days one Soviet unit had killed 2,800 Germans, captured 500 rifles, and destroyed 13 tanks and other equipment.

The same source reported from the Kalinin Front that on Saturday five Red Army fighters engaged 30 German planes and shot down five and damaged two without suffering a loss.

The next day three Soviet fighters covering the advance of ground forces engaged 18 enemy planes and in a 40-minute battle downed four German bombers and one fighter, routing the rest.

Nazi Atrocities In Staraya Russa

LONDON, March 25 (UP).—The Soviet news agency Tass charged today that the 16th German Army encircled at Staraya Russa carried out "no end of executions and outrages" in a reign of terror at the resort city below Lake Ilmen.

Teachers were ordered, under pain of being shot, to burn all Russian classics in the town, the agency said, and not a school remained open in the entire district.

"The Hitlerites herded cattle into the beautiful, ancient cathedral, hanged in the main streets the bodies of citizens tortured to death, and opened brothels and forcibly dragged to them women and young girls," it said.

"Gallows were erected in the streets and squares."

Take Initiative From Hitler, He Urges

ENVOY HONORS BRITISH FLIERS

LONDON, March 25 (UP).—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, said today that Soviet troops would never again let Germany get the offensive on the Eastern Front and urged the Allies to join in a general assault which could crush the Nazis this year.

"There is no time to waste," he said. "The whole work of the general staff must be imbued with one idea, one thought—1942 and not 1943."

Maisky spoke when he awarded the order of Lenin to four British pilots who had fought on the Soviet Front.

"The days are grim. . . . Sometimes you have to fight under conditions that are not desired but under conditions that are unavoidable," he said. "In such a case you have to change quickly your plans and adapt yourself to new circumstances. The time is now for this."

MUST TAKE INITIATIVE

Repeating his demand that the Allies take the initiative, Maisky said:

"On the Soviet Front this initiative has been forced from Hitler and we have not the slightest intention of letting it be taken from us. However, on some other fronts the initiative is still with the enemy. In many cases it is the enemy who dictates the time and place and tempo of military operations."

The Allies should finish with all that. If the enemy is daring they must be still more daring. If the enemy is obstinate they must be still more obstinate. If the enemy is full of the offensive spirit they must have still more of the same spirit. This is the only road to victory."

Maisky said the technique of modern warfare defeats time and space and warned that those who base their hopes for victory on the fact they have a mathematical superiority in population, territory, natural wealth and industrial resources, may be in for a rude surprise. These things in themselves are no guarantee of victory.

"The secret of victory consists in having a decisive preponderance over the enemy at the decisive moment and at the decisive place," he said. "The necessary prerequisite for that is an offensive spirit that will penetrate the whole strategy of war, including political and economic warfare."

Time is not necessarily on the side of the Allies, Maisky said, because both sides are racing against time.

"Who is winning this race? The side that shows the most speed and daring and determination," he continued. "The Allies will undoubtedly have more tanks and aircraft in 1943 than now, but if in the meantime the enemy can overrun more new territory where is the guarantee that the balance of power in the end will change to the advantage of the Allies?"

"The enemy is staking everything on 1942. The task before the Allies is clear. They must also stake everything on 1942."

British M. P. Asks Invasion Of Continent

Urges Close Cooperation With USSR To Win War This Year

LONDON, March 25 (UP).—A British army trained in Soviet tactics should smash into Europe and decide the outcome of the struggle between the Soviet Union and Germany this year, Thomas L. Horabin, Laborite, said in the House of Commons today.

He spoke during the second day of debate on war production, which Parliamentary Labor Secretary Ralph Asquith announced had increased by more than 40 per cent since last September. Asquith indicated that production would "far exceed this soon."

Horabin asserted that the British people would be willing to make any sacrifice if they saw the government entering into a unified strategy with the Soviet Union for a Second Front leading to victory this year.

"I think there is a very large measure of agreement," he said, "that during the next six months the final outcome of the war may well be decided. Stalin and Hitler have made up their minds that they are going to bring matters to an issue this year. It will depend on the part we are going to play both as to the character of the victory and any peace which may follow."

The British General Staff should evolve a more effective tactical doctrine, he said, with the assistance of the Soviet Government and army.

One Blade a Week For Every Shaver

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The War Production Board ordered production of safety razors and razor blades curtailed today, under a limitation program which WPB said would allow an average of one blade a week to each shaver.



Victims of Nazis: Nazis fight against not only defenseless adult non-combatants but against children as well, thousands having been mutilated by the Hitlerites. In one Moscow children's hospital where this photo was made, 139 Russian children with serious injuries inflicted by the Nazis are undergoing treatment. This photo radiated here yesterday from Moscow shows the Drykin brothers, Vova, 8, and Borya, 4, from the town of Borovsk. Borya has a wound in the left temple and a skull fracture; Vova has a facial wound. —Sovfoto Radiophoto

Navy Raids Japanese Seas, Blasts Islands

Inflicts Heavy Damage at Marcus and Wake; Corregidor Bombed Again

(Continued from Page 1)

regidor and other bay fortifications.

A War Department communiqué also said the enemy bombed Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's strategic front and rear installations on Bataan Peninsula, coupling the base with increased ground activity which indicated the Japanese "were bringing up reinforcements."

The attack on rugged Corregidor and other forts—presumably including Drum, Hughes and Frank—was the second in 24 hours. Yesterday 54 "new type" bombers, similar to American Flying Fortress, dropped tons of explosives, with only slight damage. Three of the new craft were downed.

Today's ground attack, coinciding with the aerial thrust and arrival of Japanese reinforcements convinced military observers the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, "has pulled the trigger on his long-expected big push."

"But," one official said laconically, "they're certain to get the same sort of treatment they received when they thought they would knock the Americans and Filipinos off Luzon Island."

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHES

The communiqué also told of new "local skirmishes" around Digos, on the southern island of Mindanao "which resulted successfully for our troops." It did not go into detail.

Digos is on Davao Gulf, on the western shore of Mindanao. Only yesterday the War Department reported American-Pilipino forces had ambushed a Japanese motor column—presumably a truck convoy—at Zamboanga on the eastern shore, and indicated "heavy losses."

Indications that Yamashita is bringing up reinforcements—his Bataan troops already out-number the defenders by at least 10 to 1—tended to confirm the belief that he hopes to overcome all resistance before the Philippine rainy season.

The rains—torrential downpours that normally start late in April—will make the peninsula a quagmire which will bog down men and machines.

Every fiercer thrust of the Japanese thus far has been repulsed and Wainwright's warriors have retaliated with sharp ground attacks and cannonading which has rendered the Japanese artillery mostly ineffective.

Japanese Cut Off Tungkong Defenders

NEW DELHI, March 25 (UP).—A thousand Japanese shock troops have cut off the British-Chinese defenders below Tungkong, at least temporarily, but cutting the Mandalay Road at their rear, and Japanese sea-borne troops have seized the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal as a prelude to the Battle of India, it was revealed today.

A terrific battle was reported in progress as the Allied troops attempted to dislodge the Japanese who had succeeded in outflanking Chinese troops under U. S. Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert, and a few supporting British.

The Allied forces still held their main defense line seven miles south of Tungkong in the Sittang Valley but while the battle raged there the Japanese shock force detoured through the Pegu Yoma foothills and cut back onto the Mandalay Road at Kyungong, eight miles north of Tungkong, where they seized an important Allied air base.

SITUATION SERIOUS

A communiqué from Gen. Archibald Wavell's United Nations headquarters here described the Tungkong situation as "serious."

Meanwhile, it was announced that Japanese troops had invaded the Andaman Islands, 200 miles off South Burma, from where they could raid the India-Burma ocean supply line and launch air attacks on the southeast coast of India, some 700 miles away. A communiqué said the British withdrew from the Andaman Islands several days ago, taking along their women and children and the convicts who had been imprisoned there.

Curtin Tells of Offensive Program

CANBERRA, March 25 (UP).—United States and Australian air forces are hurling an offensive against the Japanese in New Guinea which must and will be expanded under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command into war-winning operations on a mighty scale, Prime Minister John Curtin told Parliament today.

In a 3,000-word review of the war situation, he was interrupted with cries of "Hear, Hear!" when he referred to MacArthur's assumption of the supreme command in the Southwest Pacific. Formation of the United command under the American hero, he said, was the outstanding war development of the past month.

Port Moresby Raided 19th Time

MELBOURNE, Thursday, March 26 (UP).—Port Moresby, strategic base on the island of New Guinea, had its 19th raid of the war yesterday, but the attack was a hit-run affair said to have done no damage and military experts believed the strong Allied aerial counter-offensive had forced a material change in Japanese invasion plans.

There was speculation that the Japanese, far from attempting to seize the base as a stepping stone for the invasion of Australia, now were trying to knock it out before it could be utilized as a springboard for stronger Allied blows.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF MARCH 24th)

By a Veteran Commander

There are two items of important Pacific news—one good, the other bad. The U. S. Navy has raided Japanese-held Wake Island and also Marcus Island which is only about 1,000 miles from Tokyo Bay. This was not an aerial raid, but a full-fledged naval operation with cruisers participating. The importance of this operation is not so much in the actual destruction wrought there, but in the fact that U. S. warships can roam the "enemy half" of the Pacific and get away with it. It also shows a valiant offensive spirit (another raid by a "task force" of this kind, that is, by cruisers, destroyers and one or two airplane carriers, was made on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands on January 31; these widely scattered operations are also seemingly intended to keep the Japanese forces chasing around as much as possible). The bad news is that the Japanese seem to have by-passed Tungkong and have cut the railroad to Mandalay. Thus, unless this was done by a raiding cavalry party, the whole defensive position Tungkong-Prome has been outflanked and the Sino-British troops will have to fall back on Mandalay. This action may develop into a serious Allied setback.

There is nothing of real importance to report on the fighting on Bataan and in Australia.

An interesting item is to be found in Soviet frontline dispatches. The Germans appear to be coming out of their restricted fortified areas and are occupying field fortifications and dugouts in the open spaces between some of them. This is an attempt to make the front continuous and stop the constant raids of Soviet troops into their rear. However, with the coming thaws the position of these field fortifications will be far from pleasant. It may also be said that it is a good thing to have at least part of the German troops come out into the semi-open while weather conditions favor the Red Army.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Germans have now thrown in a good part of their spring reserves into the fray (38 divisions have been noted). Their resistance is growing, the number of German tanks making their appearance on the battlefields is growing and the fury of air action is growing.

It would seem from all reports that the fury of the action going on now on all sectors has not been surpassed yet in this war.

Death Is the Penalty

But the Nazis Find No Rest in the Ukraine

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, March 25.—Hangings for petty and imaginary "offenses" against the Nazi rule, starvation and ruined economy—yet running through it all a thread of ceaseless resistance by the Soviet civil population; this is the picture of what goes on behind German lines in the Ukraine as described in the Soviet press by Divisional Commissar K. Oukov.

"Death is the penalty," he wrote, "paid for appearing on the street after five P. M. for affording sleeping quarters to strangers, and for failure to deliver up the Red Army men, hand in radio sets and shotguns."

"In Slavyansk, orders have been issued to turn over all medical supplies in Kharkov, to destroy all dogs and in Poltava any victim caught left open at night is punishable by death."

"People are often hanged instead of shot. In all the Ukrainian towns, gallows have been erected on the streets and squares where people are hanged publicly. In Aktyrka the whole population was rounded up and forced to witness the execution of the workers Sosnovsky, his wife and another eight Soviet citizens."

"In Kharkov 17 young women workers were shot in the district of the electrical and mechanical works. The fascists shoot and hang the Soviet people, declaring them to be partisans and all Soviet citizens who fall into the claws of the executioners are included in this category."

"Mass executions first started in Kiev continue without interruption. In Galich in the middle of February some 200 persons were driven onto the street, stripped and taken beyond the town on lorries where they were shot and their bodies thrown into a ditch."

"Children were buried alive. Death by starvation threatens thousands of inhabitants of the occupied districts. Under the pain of death, the fascist occupiers have compelled the townsfolk to deliver all the food supplies. Everywhere prices are fantastic. In Poltava for instance a glass of wheat costs 80 rubles, fowl from 400-500 rubles. In Kiev a glass of seltzer water cost one ruble and lighting one cigarette from another the same price."

"Economic life in the country is at a standstill. In Kharkov all that the Germans have been able to organize is the production of cigarette lighters and in Kiev toys."

"In some home places, repair shops and barber shops exist and that about exhausts the entire 'economy' of the towns. The much vaunted 'individual initiative' is not yielding the desired results. Private owners from among the criminals set free workers whom they pay from four to ten rubles for a 14-16 hour working day. The day's earnings hardly suffice to buy a handful of cereals. Even the German fascist myrmidons find their salaries not enough—but they have discovered an old, tested, way out—bribe. These bribes are taken for the violation of the numerous orders which it is impossible to remember and fulfill. The desperate townsfolk with small bundles flung across their shoulders migrate to the village in quest of some means of subsistence."

"On March 1 the Kharkov newspaper carried a news item that the German soldiers will shoot persons

Italy, Torn by Unrest, Is Achilles Heel of Axis

(This is the last in a series of five articles on the situation in Italy.)

By E. M. Ercoli

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, March 25.—The fascist regime in Italy is nearly 20 years old. Throughout this period all fascism's efforts have been directed at the physical extermination of the vanguard of the working class, at crushing and dispersing all the forces of organized opposition.

Today the war has intensified this brutality of Mussolini's tyrannical domination. Yet it can be said without exaggeration that exhausted and impoverished Italy, being undermined by profound contradictions, ruined by the imperialist policy of its ruling classes and at the same time humiliated by the tutelage of the German imperialists, represents one of the most vulnerable spots in the bloc of the fascist states.

The profound resentment of the masses at the consequences of the fascist war policy, the mounting hatred for the parasitic groups, the disillusionment which is spreading to all sections of the population and the indignation at Italy's shameful defeats and Mussolini's slavish cringing to his Berlin master—all this creates favorable conditions in Italy for the establishment of a wide national front of struggle against the fascist regime which has plunged the country into the most criminal of wars. To continue the war on the side of Hitler Germany means to march to inevitable catastrophe. Mussolini and the fas-

People's Anti-Fascist Front Spreads

cial leaders have linked up their personal fate with that of the Hitler tyranny.

Trembling at the spectre of a people's redistribution that awaits them, seeking salvation from the wrath of the people which they had thrust into misery, impoverishment and humiliation, they—who have sold the country to German imperialism—are now making desperate efforts to postpone the hour of Hitler's inevitable defeat.

But Hitler's defeat is what every Italian who cherishes his country must strive for. Every Italian should know that if ever German imperialism succeeds in carrying out its criminal plans of subjugating Europe and the world, Italy will, after less than a hundred years of independent existence, become a prey to foreign tyranny and the Italian working people will be placed under a double despotism. There is only one way to save Italy from this situation in which the clique of parasites and reactionaries, devoid of any national feeling, rob, enslave and ruin the country.

There is only one way to avert the catastrophe facing Italy. This is to sever the war pact which has made Italy the vassal of Hitler Germany and actively resist the senseless waste of Italian blood and Italian wealth in the war for alien interests. Such is the first and

basic point of the national program of action at the present moment, such is the chief aim which the national front of struggle against Mussolini must set itself.

DEMANDS SOLID UNITY

But this aim can be achieved only by uniting in struggle every one who understands the need of overthrowing the fascist regime by a wide popular movement in the name of the salvation, honor and future of the country.

Even those who in the past were misled by the fascist national demagoguery can no longer fail to see that the path of the fascist regime and that the path of the Italian nation lead in different directions, that Mussolini is the executioner of the Italian nation and that his corrupt, incompetent and greedy clique must be swept away by popular wrath so that Italy might live and win peace, prosperity and freedom.

To what extent Italy's present position is favorable for the establishment of a wide national front of struggle against fascism may be seen from the dissatisfaction and spirit of opposition to Mussolini's policy, from the unrecurrent resistance to the government's war measures which is more or less openly manifested among all sections of the population.

Thus, for instance, the monarchist-minded offenders are

indignant at the penetration of Germans into the army, navy and air force and the removal at Germany's demand of prominent military leaders beginning with Bagdolio, Graziani, Pricolo and others.

CATHOLICS INDIGNANT

Catholic circles are repelled and indignant at the social, official adaptation to the Nazi race theory. Even in bourgeois circles one often meets with open criticism of Mussolini's foreign policy.

Whole groups consider that the victory of Great Britain and the bloc of democratic powers would be most desirable for Italy's economic future. These bourgeois groups are impelled to opposition first and foremost by the realization that the very future of Italy as an industrial power is threatened by Hitler's plans of "Reconstruction of Europe."

Until recently Italy's whole industrial edifice was based on the import of the necessary raw materials. There would be no place for such an industry in Hitler's "new" Europe and Italy would be reduced to the role of an agrarian appendage to Germany and deprived of economic and consequently of political independence. The national traditions and hatred for German imperialism which present-day Italian fascists themselves kindled during the first World War has strong opposition currents particularly among the

intellectuals, students and young generation in general.

Only recently the fascist ring-leaders boastfully maintained that they succeeded in converting the fascist youth in the devoted Mussolini guard. Today they accuse the young generation of indifference, passivity and absence of any enthusiasm in carrying out the tasks of the fascist regime. The youth no longer tolerates open domineering. It is beginning to rebel again fascism for it is repelled by the discrepancy between the fascists' words and deeds, between the interests of the Italian people and Mussolini's policy.

SEEK NEW PATHS

Still very subconsciously the majority of the Italian youth are beginning to look for new paths. They are beginning to understand that theirs is a task of saving their generation from a regime which has covered itself with disgrace by its monstrous treachery to national interests.

Various opposition trends are beginning to become apparent within the Fascist Party itself. Undoubtedly there is much ideological and a political confusion here. But indignation at the disgraceful failure of Mussolini's policy, the collapse and loss of his "African Empire," at the corruption which reigns among the higher ups in the state and party apparatus, impels many of the fascist party itself toward the illegal groups which are springing up call-

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Airmen Reported Stationed in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 25 (UP).—United States Army fliers are stationed at an air base "somewhere in Costa Rica," it was disclosed today.

The base is a section of the Caribbean air force commanded by Major Gen. Davenport Johnson and his planes patrol sectors of the Pacific and Caribbean.

In addition to the air base, a United States military mission is stationed in Costa Rica commanded by Col. Robert E. Jones and Major Russell A. Blair to train Costa Rican infantry and artillery.

The Browders of Kansas Wichita 'Old-Timers' Tell Of Browder, Young Socialist

(This is the FIFTH in a series of articles on Earl Browder's life in Kansas.)

By Art Shields

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
WICHITA, Kansas, March 25.—Earl Browder got his first Socialist ideas in Wichita, Kansas, in almost the exact geographical center of the United States of America.

The state that furnished the largest percentage of volunteers in the war against slavery was furnishing more Socialists per capita in Earl Browder's youth than almost any other state in the Union.

It furnished the future general secretary of the Communist Party. Earl was a small child when his father, William Browder, began believing that the ideals of the Declaration of Independence of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were most possible under Socialism.

Mr. Lesim, a former businessman, who became blind and impoverished several years ago, talked affectionately of his friend of an earlier generation.

"I first met Browder," he said, "at a Socialist meeting in Wichita. He was modest, but keen, and after the meeting he asked me to tell him about Socialism. We talked a long time, and I was impressed with his quick understanding of Socialist theory. I remember some of the things we discussed. I was saying that the workers must get 'education' and Browder kept insisting that there must be action as well. He was always for action."

WELL-LIKED
Mr. Lesim said that Browder always seemed more "radical" than the rest of the Party.

"But," he added, "he was always well thought of and liked by the Socialists here."

"That's right," said an old lady, a friend of "Gene" Debs, who was present at our conversation, "everyone liked Browder while he was here. They didn't start knocking him till long after he left."

Fresh memories of Browder were given by Al Blase, candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket in 1910, who was likewise counted out after his election.

Mr. Blase is now a Republican, but he was a Socialist shoemaker when Browder was a youth, and his West Douglas Street shop was a political rendezvous, where men of many kinds came to swap their ideas. These one might find William Jennings Bryan, when he was passing through Kansas, or Jack London in Wichita for a lecture, or William D. Haywood. And there came vital young Wichita Socialist, Earl Browder at the age of 16 and after.

"Earl was very likeable, very keen and had a well-knit physique," said Mr. Blase, as he summed up his impression of his left wing acquaintance of many years ago.

"He was much more advanced than the rest of us Socialists," the former shoemaker continued. "He saw things differently from the sentimental Socialists."

"Earl Browder," he said, "used to tell me that we had to have industrial as well as political action. That was something the sentimental Socialists didn't see in

as a very active young fellow, who was always friendly and neat and devoted to the job of winning the masses to Socialism.

Earl was rising fast in the town at that time. He had taken a course in accountancy and was making some \$1,300 a year as an accountant in the Potts Drug Co. at the age of 18.

"That was an amazing wage for a young fellow in Wichita 33 years ago," said an old resident. "The average citizen at that time was hardly getting a third that much money," he explained.

But Earl Browder's chief interest was the working-class movement. "I remember Earl Browder well," said I. Lesim, now 75 years of age, who was elected city alderman on the Socialist ticket in 1910, though counted out by the machine.

Mr. Lesim, a former businessman, who became blind and impoverished several years ago, talked affectionately of his friend of an earlier generation.

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"Earl Browder," he said, "used to tell me that we had to have industrial as well as political action. That was something the sentimental Socialists didn't see in

those days. The sentimental Socialists thought they could win everything by the ballot. I used to think so too. But Earl said that we had to use both our arms: we had to use the industrial as well as the political arm."

I talked to Charles Hamlin, the third candidate, who has edited several Kansas newspapers since he came to Wichita as a covered wagon pioneer in 1872, and found he has petitioned the President for Browder's release.

Mr. Hamlin, a clear-headed old-timer of 83 years, stopped work in his garden to say he expects America to defeat the enemies with the help of its allies. He's happy at the victories the Soviet armies are winning against Hitler.

Earl Browder is warmly remembered by many old Wichita citizens, who fought by his side in the old Socialist movement.

A RED-BAITING ELECTION
The future general secretary of the Communist Party, they said, saw red-baiting run wild in the 1910 campaign.

From press and rostrum thundered the cry that the Socialists wanted to bring free love to town, that they wanted to "divide up" the savings of the thrifty little man and scare away eastern financiers.

Factory owners threatened their workers. One plant, for instance, closed down the Saturday before the election. With the announcement that it would open on Wednesday if the Socialists were beaten. Otherwise not.

But the people poured into the Socialist ranks during the campaign.

Young men like Earl Browder were helping to organize the wards of the city.

They were organizing meetings East, West North and South and distributing election literature, including a small daily shopping newspaper, that the Socialists were using, to almost every home.

They pilloried the corruption of the incumbent machine, discussed what a labor administration could do for the people, and talked of the future society for use, not for profit, that they intended to build.

And the people responded at the polls. They elected Socialist candidates for the mayor's office and four aldermen's seats. They elected them so definitely that Wichita still talks of the counting-out scandal.

Bank tellers still tell of the hundreds of checks paid for anti-Socialist votes.

Earl Browder saw the lessons of the 1910 campaign and its aftermath later when the Party declined. The Wichita trade unions were weak. Browder saw that a workers' movement must have its base in the shops. He saw that the Party lacked clear revolutionary theory and he gave more and more of his time to political study. He became an eager reader of the Marxist pamphlets and books that came from the Kerr Publishing Co. in Chicago. The coming Communist leader was rapidly maturing.

(Who are Browder's enemies in Wichita? Tomorrow's Daily Worker will tell.)



'Flag Poster' to Cover Country: Designed to bring the Treasury's drive for funds to fight the Axis "out in the open," this latest poster, designed and executed by Carl Paulson, will fly on billboards in 18,235 cities and towns and be seen by 85,000,000 people. The poster has been acclaimed as one of the finest flag drawings ever made.

Ship Losses Can Be Cut, Seamen to Tell Congress

An appalling disregard of ordinary safety at sea rules, not to speak of the special requirements made necessary by the war, was bared in hundreds of statements from seamen the National Maritime Union compiled yesterday for presentation before a congressional committee hearing at Washington today.

Many of the statements came from survivors of torpedoed vessels. Inadequate provision of lifeboats; insufficient drilling to acquaint the men with steps in case of attack; failure to strictly apply blackout rules; faulty mechanism, even leaking boats; inadequate air-planes patrolling along the coast, are among the most common complaints.

It was further revealed that exceptionally large number of ships are still unarmed. In at least one case survivors expressed a belief that had the vessel been armed there would have been a good chance to sink the attacking U-boat.

A large part of the statements also bears out the callous disregard by the shipowners for the safety of the crew members, their interest in that respect following the "business-as-usual" pattern.

Statements from many port agents and patrolmen of the NMU revealed that the union's pledge to "keep 'em sailing" and to resort to no strikes has encouraged the owners to turn a deaf ear to grievances.

SHIP SURVIVOR TALKS
V. V. Hair, survivor of the S.S. Cardonia declared:

"The general alarm sounded and we mustered all life boats. The submarine started shelling aft, the captain ordered us to the fore-deck. All the lifeboats were damaged. Two were so badly damaged that we were unable to launch them."

"The life raft at No. 3 hatch was jammed. We were unable to launch it so we launched the No. 1 life boat. It filled with water in about an hour's time. In the meantime we were able to pick up the raft which floated off when the ship sank."

"I am confident that if we had been properly armed we would have had a good chance of sinking the submarine or at least escaping."

Resendo Ramos of the torpedoed S.S. Republic said:

"I am a seaman and was on the torpedoed S.S. Republic. On that ship we had no flashlights and the portholes were not large enough for a man to get through them to escape. There were not enough lifeboats on deck. The men had no knives to cut the lines from life rafts. The life-boat drill did not include instructions about equipment on life-boats and how to use it."

Ingolf Peterson of the torpedoed S.S. Gulfstream stated:

"Life rafts were hanging in the rigging where they were useless when the ship split in two. They should have been aft on the poop and midship section. This ship was not armed. Blue lights from alleyways and aft part of the vessel were showing during the complete blackout. There was not enough airplane patrol—to put it mildly."

One seaman said cargo on his ship was labeled "no stowage" among longshoremen would know where the ship was going.

FLOATING COFFIN
John A. Bannan off the Clyde liner "Norfolk" described the vessel as a "floating coffin." It leaked, its generator was faulty, there were no spare parts to make repairs and the ship was going at only a third speed.

"The engine room as a whole is the worst I have seen in my 32 years of going to sea," he said.

Seamen off the torpedoed Malay said the lifeboats were leaking and covered, and did not allow out so they could be easily launched.

Suggestions for improvements came from many.

Alex Titell of the S.S. Pueblo, for example, recommends that crew quarters be lifted because "when she is loaded the entire fore-cabin and crew quarters are below the water line and if she gets hit in the engine room or any part of the stern, it will kill the whole crew."

H. Whetzel of the Frumet, a Ford barge, proposed that "the local steamboat inspector give our one life-boat the once-over."

K. L. Frederickson, Corpus Christi port agent of the NMU, cited the bad condition on Cities Service vessels which caused many seamen to desire to be paid off.

"We find it difficult to settle any grievances with Capt. Pendleton of the Grace Line," P. Jenkins, NMU patrolman declared. "He takes advantage of the wartime conditions and the union's pledge to keep the ships sailing. He refuses to settle any legitimate grievances and wants everything to be submitted to the port committees which takes about three months."

Reginald Atwell, another patrolman states:

"It is very difficult to the union delegates to see captain Mayo of the Moore McCormack Steamship Co. because of the red tape involved. If you finally do get to see him, he refuses to discuss the matter with the shore-side patrolman. He wants to submit disputes that can be settled immediately, to the Port Committee."

Serap Salvage Starts Next Week In Brooklyn

Brooklyn will have an official Spring Housecleaning next week to augment the salvage-for-war drive, it was announced yesterday by Borough President Cashmore.

Brooklyn residents have been called upon to search their cellars, attics and storerooms for scrap items that will be useful in war production. The Spring Housecleaning Week will begin on Monday. Its official slogan will be: "Put Your Scrap Into the Scrap to Clean Up the Axis."

The Brooklyn Salvage Committee will be in charge of the drive, which will be launched at a meeting of salvage workers, civilian defense aides, women's club and civic group representatives Monday at the Civilian Defense Volunteer auditorium, 131 Livingston St.

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Workers Hear Of Exploits by 'Their' Planes

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 25.—Consolidated airplane workers were told yesterday by General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, that the four-motored Liberator bombers which they have been building are already "bringing destruction to the enemy over the Atlantic."

General Arnold's message to the Consolidated workers was relayed over the company's public address system during the lunch period, in compliance with War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson's proposals for boosting workers' morale by keeping them informed of their product's performance in actual combat.

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The Daily Worker and Sunday Worker announce the appointment of Harold Debreest as Advertising Manager.

Mr. Debreest is well known as a publisher, editor and advertising executive.

His former connections include the Fairchild Publications, Dry Goods Economist, New York Times and the New York Post which he served as Merchandising Counsel.

Mr. Debreest was the editor of the "Debreest Special News Service"—a weekly digest of the World's News—and has been prominently engaged in the organization of community activities.

Drug Trade Sets Up Russian Aid Committee

A Drug and Cosmetic Trade Committee of Russian War Relief was formed this week with William J. Schieffelin head of the Schieffelin Pharmaceutical Co., as chairman.

The sum of \$5,000 was contributed at a recent luncheon where a general campaign for the whole industry's participation in relief work, was formulated.

"Business men, no less than others," Mr. Schieffelin told many leaders in the drug and cosmetic world, "recognize the great need in Russia and our country's debt to the Russian people. Our help is directed to these people. The very type of warfare they have waged has stopped the Nazis, but it has also brought great suffering to the Russians. Their scorched earth cries out to all humanity for aid."

The Reverend Howard Goeringer of St. John's Church in Reading, Pa., has accepted the chairmanship of a newly formed committee in that city, the national office revealed yesterday.

Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and author of the best seller "Mission to Moscow" will be heard in Detroit over CKLW-Mutual network on Saturday, March 28, at 11:30 to 11:45 P. M. He will discuss "Three-Way Aid to Russia."

Every Sunday morning we passed out Socialist leaflets, which we purchased at our own expense from national headquarters in Chicago. We paid a dollar a thousand, so far as I can recollect.

"That's how I met Earl. He and I went from door to door in southeast Wichita every Sunday before folks got out of bed and left the Party literature at their doors."

He remembers Browder, he said,

ment of Earl Browder tends to create confusion among our people, who hear from our President that we are fighting for a war of justice, freedom and the brotherhood of man."

CITES VIERECK SENTENCE
A woman in Washington, D. C. wrote:

"It is too bad that our law enforcement agencies, in fighting fascism, figure that two years in jail is enough for George Sylvester Viereck who is a Nazi, while Mr. Browder who is anti-Nazi gets four years on a passport violation."

A New Jersey manufacturer expressed the opinion that the "conviction of Earl Browder was a farce, that his sentence was a disgrace and an error" and to keep him in jail "is nothing else but to play into the hands of the fifth columnists."

An auto worker in Detroit said: "We have something to gain in this war. In spite of all the prattling of Coughlin. This would-be Catholic wants Earl Browder in prison, he wants Nazism on top of the world. This is good enough for me, why Earl Browder should be freed."

From a steel worker in Pittsburgh came this post card: "I have never heard of the imprisonment of Mr. Browder before this. But everyone who is against Hitler I am for, and

if he is unjustly imprisoned, I want him released from prison."

DISGRACE TO U. S.
"I am for freeing Earl Browder not because I am a Communist for I am not, but because I feel it is disgrace to justice in the U.S.A. to send a man to prison because of his political beliefs," wrote a man indignantly from St. Louis, Mo.

A trade union official of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Glasgow, Pa., wrote that he wholeheartedly believes that the release of Earl Browder would be an act of American justice and would strengthen the war effort.

An insurance broker with an office in the Wall Street section of New York was inspired to write the following letter to President Roosevelt: "The Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder published an advertised plea for justice. After I have carefully and conscientiously read the entire contents of that message, I feel persuaded to add my sympathetic cooperation and individual plea for your Executive clemency."

A letter from Hartford, Conn., tells that it is inspiring in this critical period of our national existence "to see a large and representative group of trade union leaders take the position that the civil liberties of all sincere anti-fascists should be protected regardless of differing political opinions. By advocating Executive clemency for Mr. Browder, these trade unionists have shown a keen awareness of the kind of national unity necessary for the winning of the war."

A writer from Delancey, N. J., stated that he is "greatly moved by your appeal for justice in this morning's paper, but I wish to be understood as strongly antagonistic to Communism. . ."

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U.E. Drops Overtime Pay to Aid Output

Michigan Communists Breaking All Records for Sunday Worker Goal

By Ann Beiswenger

Breaking all precedent, the Michigan Communist Party has swept aside old records in its support of the Sunday Worker, and is rapidly bringing the circulation of the paper to new highs. The first weeks of a rapid-fire campaign have already brought the Michigan organization within sight of its May first goals in the national circulation drive.

A meeting of the State Party organization, held late last January, launched a campaign to win 4,000 Sunday Worker readers, 2,000 of whom were to be 6-month subscribers. As of March 22, 1,064 Michigan men and women have responded to their efforts by subscribing to the Sunday Worker.

Aiming at the fullest mobilization of Michigan's manpower and industrial resources to set new standards of production, the response in the shops to the Sunday Worker's message of victory has been a high spot in the drive. The campaign has been brought

straight to the shop, to the bench, to the assembly lines which have become life lines for our nation. There, in the heart of industry, the Sunday Worker is raising its cry: Outproduce the Axis!

AUTO SUPPORT
In the words of the most active workers in this drive, "We don't have to do much talking. The paper speaks for itself." As proof, at least 75 per cent of all the new subscribers are auto workers.

Any number of individual Communist Party members have brought in from 15 to 20 subscriptions each. Fifty Party members, most of whom are auto workers, have already obtained five subscriptions each.

Demaggio—34 subs to his credit! Patton—24 subs (and they included every executive board member of his organization). Many more such names testify to the whole-hearted manner in which the Sunday Worker's drive has come to have real meaning in every Communist Party branch. Michigan's Section 2 has turned

in 306 subscriptions to date. When they called a Section educational conference they made the "price" of admission one new Sunday Worker subscriber. Seventy-eight people attended this conference, and, for every man or woman there, another man or woman had recently subscribed to the Sunday Worker.

AMONG THE NEGROES
Section 1, working in a Negro territory, took excellent advantage of the Sunday Worker's reports of the Ku Klux Klan activities aimed at excluding Negroes from the Sojourner Truth Housing Project, to win 139 subscribers and fulfill 70 per cent of its quota.

Little incidents, little stories, show the spirit with which Michigan supports the Sunday Worker. Two women Browder Brigades, faithfully reporting for their work week after week, sell between 80 and 90 Sunday Workers every week, and they do the job in an hour and a half!

In a Negro neighborhood a leaflet tracing the role of the

Sunday Worker in the struggle of the Negro people won a friendly response, and helped to create an audience of 30 steady readers.

The Michigan Party district has announced that it will present an Earl Browder plaque to be given as first prize to the section which leads at the end of the drive. All sections which fulfill their objectives will receive a "Gabriel Peri" Prize, named for the Editor of L'Humanite, who was recently murdered by the Hitlerite occupationists of France. Those individuals who obtain five or more subscriptions to the Sunday Worker will receive a beautifully inscribed notebook, called the "Luis Carlos Prestes" Prize after the imprisoned leader of the Brazilian people.

Michigan is going ahead. Week after week the subs come in and the number keeps up. When May first rolls around you can be sure that this great industrial state will be up among the top! This goes for production, too!

CIO Electrical Workers Offer New War Plan

REVISE RATES

Proposing a plan to increase war production, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, yesterday offered to forego overtime pay for Sundays, Saturdays and holidays.

The plan was adopted at a conference of representatives of 100,000 union members employed at General Electric Co. plants.

The union made its offer provided the benefits due to overtime go to the government and rates on piece and job rates are not cut when output rises.

The program to apply for the war's duration, the union announced, will be submitted to the 70,000 employees of Westinghouse Manufacturing and 30,000 of General Motors plants. Eventually it will express the policy of 400,000 workers covered by UE contracts. Negotiations with General Electric on contract renewal resumed at Hotel Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Talks with Westinghouse will be resumed today while those with General Motors are set for next Thursday.

The program was submitted jointly by President Albert J. Fitzgerald, Secretary-treasurer Julius Emspach and Director of Organization James Matles.

NEW PROVISIONS
The union agrees to work straight time for Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, provided the money thus saved by the companies is turned over to the United States to be applied as payment on orders upon which the company in question is working. The union points out that the companies have negotiated their contracts on the basis of payment of time and one-half and double time up to 1940. The union further asks that the joint production councils in all plants should check the records on such money saved.

Overtime rates will henceforth be on the basis of Navy or War Department recommendations, providing time and one-half after eight hours or on the sixth consecutive day, double time to be paid only on the seventh consecutive day.

Taking the rate of production on Dec. 7 as the normal base, the union's program undertakes to raise output by 15 per cent over and above the increase on production obtained through technological changes.

PIECE RATE SCALES
At the same time the union demands that for the duration of the war, the company agree to make no downward changes in piece rates while day workers should receive pay increases commensurate with increased productivity obtained.

The condition on piece rates is due to a bothersome situation that has considerably retarded production. The long-standing practice has been to revalue downward jobs or piece rates when workers achieved a considerable increase in output. Thus, always given a new mark to reach in order to earn his wages, the tendency for the worker was to restrain pace, nor has there been encouragement for short cuts in operations.

The officers of the union, in submitting the plan for approval, pointed to the foremost record the union has already achieved behind the war effort, but stressed that they do not want the effort to go towards swelling profits but rather as a contribution to the country.

PARIS PRESS CALLS FOR END OF RIOM TRIAL

RIOM, March 25 (UP)—The German-controlled Paris press today chorused a demand for suspension of the Riom war guilt trial, at which former French army officers continued a monotonous recital of retreat and defeat under overwhelming German material strength.

Authorities here, after hearing of the concerted press campaign echoing Adolf Hitler's criticism of the trial, said that it might be broken off at any time. One method would be for the court or government to call for a reopening of the investigation or for time to check the facts and figures introduced so far.

BRITISH PRODUCTION NOW 40% MORE THAN SEPT.

LONDON, March 25 (UP)—Britain's war production has increased more than 40 per cent since last September and there are already indications that it will far exceed this soon, Ralph Ashton, Parliamentary of the Labor Ministry, said today.

He said Britain's arms industry had grown to great proportions, with more than 40 British ordnance factories employing 300,000 workers.

"In the engineering trades alone there are more than 1,000,000 people working for the Ministry of Supply," he said.



Hard-Riding U.S. Cavalrymen: With Soviet cavalry showing to excellent advantage against the Nazis, American horse-mounted units are receiving intensive modern training preparatory to seeing action against the Axis. Cavalry can penetrate terrain impossible for mechanized forces and are valuable cops in an up-to-date army. These men from Fort Devens are using pistols in their charge instead of sabers.

TIME FOR A REPORT TO THE NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Income for the year.

Had the General Motors Corp. taken the steps to convert more than a year ago, as the CIO United Automobile Workers had demanded, the figures today would probably be the other way—a sixth in pleasure cars and the rest in much-needed planes, tanks, guns and like equipment. So great is the corporation's capacity to turn out such arms that it can safely be considered that the course of events on the war fronts would have been different had the UAW's "Reuther Plan" been applied.

The extent of the loss can be gauged by figures on the vast amount of basic materials that the automobile industry absorbs. And GM is two-fifths of that industry.

In the year 1938, of the country's entire steel consumption, 18.1 per cent went into automobiles, also 11 per cent of all malleable iron; 80 per cent of all plate glass; 34.2 per cent of all lead; 21.1 per cent of all zinc; 23 per cent of all nickel; 13.7 per cent of all copper; 68 per cent of all leather and 19 per cent of all aluminum.

Instead of going into armaments, practically all this went for civilian cars, for the situation in Chrysler, Ford and the smaller automobile companies is not much different.

GM's dividends after all tax deductions amounted to \$201,832,508, the report states. This is a 3 per cent increase over 1940.

Thus the report of GM emphasizes a fact that a nation at war cannot dare to forget—for a whole year this company produced for peace time when it should have produced for war time needs. We point out these facts, not to open old wounds, but because the nation has resolved that this must no longer be the case, that today the job is to PRO-

But, as matters stand today, with

the Axis powers still taking full advantage of their initiative in the Far East, with Hitler prepared to launch a Spring offensive against the Soviet Union and with an attack on the United States no longer an academic question, the General Motors plants are still NOT YET CONVERTED to war production—and as far as we can see are not even well on the way to conversion!

In many instances conversion is at a crawl because essential machine tools are hard to obtain. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of trained workers are idle.

This is the situation and it can't be hidden or changed by President Wilson of GM charging the union with "business-as-usual" when negotiations on contract renewal opened at Detroit last week. If this is not an attempt to add fuel to the flames of anti-labor publicity that the press is seeking to spread, then it serves that purpose. It has the same effect on the war effort as the Smith bill. Those really guilty of the country's inadequate preparedness to meet the present attack, are seeking to shift responsibility upon labor.

This is the situation and the auto industry, especially GM, is not yet converted for all-out war production. Surely Mr. Wilson cannot accuse the workers and their union of being responsible for this deplorable situation! Can it be that the company, charged with responsibility for one-fifth of the country's output is still not yet shaken by the seriousness of the situation and does not yet recognize that smooth relations must be maintained and labor-management committees be established to convert the auto industry and boost war production?

GM has not yet been converted. That fact can't be hidden or talked out of existence. This situation

can't be changed only by "debating the issue"—important as such debates may be for clarifying matters. The present situation must be altered because the war cannot be won if the auto industry is not fully converted. The nation cannot afford further delay which has already cost a year in time and a mountain of precious war material.

GM and most of the auto industry is not yet converted. Why is it that most of the companies are not at least keeping up to the pace set by Ford—inadequate as that is? When will there be complete conversion? Are the present conversion plans being carried out everywhere—or is somebody loafing? Can they be speeded up? Are these plans adequate or can they be improved?

The company says one thing on these questions—and most of the press agrees with GM. The unions say another thing—and we certainly agree with the union—but today only one thing is certain to the people of the nation—the automobile industry is not yet converted to war production. They want to know—WHEN WILL IT BE?

These are not questions to argue about. They must be decided immediately because the fate of the nation depends on the rapid conversion of the auto industry to war production. Patriotic employers should get together with the union to resolve these questions. The Government, especially the WPA, should establish the facts, secure guarantees that there is an adequate conversion program and that such a program is executed no matter what the cost, no matter whose toes are stepped on. The war effort requires this and the Government should let the nation know what is what on these issues.

British Batter 35,000-Ton Italian Warship

Outnumbered by 2-1
British Also Smash 2 Enemy Cruisers

LONDON, March 25 (UP)—A British light cruiser and destroyer force, outnumbered and out-gunned by two-to-one, seriously damaged a 35,000-ton Italian battleship and two Italian cruisers in last Sunday's smashing victory in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty revealed today.

The battleship, of Italy's new Littorio class, was torpedoed amidships and set afire off by shells and will be out of action for a long time if it ever reaches port.

British losses included slight damage to one cruiser and three destroyers. Casualties were light. A British destroyer was damaged the following day when 180 Axis planes returned to attack the victorious British ships, which were conveying a fleet of cargo ships to the beleaguered island of Malta. One cargo ship was sunk by the planes.

The Admiralty, in the first official running account of the battle, revealed the following line-up:

On the British side: Five cruisers and a destroyer flotilla.

On the Italian: A Littorio class battleship, two heavy cruisers, four light cruisers and a destroyer screen.

Littorio class battleships have 15-inch guns. No British light cruisers mount larger than eight-inch guns. The battle lasted all Sunday afternoon and the Italians withdrew in the night.

Prime Minister Churchill messaged congratulations on the victory to Rear Admiral P. L. Vian, commander of the British and former commander of the famous destroyer Cosack, declaring:

"This action constitutes a naval episode of highest distinction and all ranks and ratings concerned—above all their commander—are entitled to the compliments of the British nation."

Screen Union, Producers Hold Joint Talks

Gov't Intervenes to Map Labor Peace as Part of Morale in War

The Screen Publicists Guild held the joint conference between the Guild and producer representatives arranged by James W. Fitzpatrick of the U. S. Conciliation Service yesterday as a "timely intervention of the government in its effort to maintain labor peace in an industry so vital to the nation's morale."

In a statement issued by the Guild's Action Committee, the SPG announced the formal suspension of the leaflet-distribution and picketing phases of its campaign, as a result of the direct intervention of the Conciliation Service for the National War Labor Board.

"Government officials," it declared, "are attempting to bring the negotiations, which have threatened to erupt into open strife, to an equitable and peaceful settlement. The Guild, recognizing the spirit of national policy which has brought the War Labor Board into being, is supporting public action already instituted."

Anti-labor Congressmen were active in an attempt to prevent a two-week Easter recess of the House. They were apparently fearful that contact with the people back home would result in a decided cooling off of the anti-labor hysteria.

The anti-labor drive on Capitol Hill continued despite the voluntary action of the CIO and AFL yesterday in relinquishing premium payments for Saturday, Sunday and Holiday work in order to guarantee continuous production.

Apparently aware that the strong stand taken by the President and by organized labor has resulted in a trend in public sentiment against anti-labor legislation, members of the anti-labor bloc in the House were engaging in feverish caucuses.

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Mourns Loss of Hero Husband: Victor over new planes, John "Scarsdale Jack" Newkirk was killed in action two days ago over the Burma Front. His wife, Jane, above, pictured here in her Los Angeles home alongside a photo of her gallant husband, said, "I know he didn't mind dying that way."

C. of C. Hatched Drive on Labor: Sen. Thomas

Murray, Green to Testify Today On Phony Drive, Arnold Is Rebuked

(Continued from Page 1)

The Truman committee of the Senate would act favorably tomorrow on the request of Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, for a thorough investigation of the synthetic anti-labor campaign.

Fourth, testimony by John P. Frey, head of the AFL Metal Trades Department, before the House Naval Affairs Committee that the Smith bill would "decrease production" and have a serious effect in impairing labor morale.

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Potash Outlines Fur Campaign At Conference

Union Leader Delivers First Report Since Freed from Prison

Manager Irving Potash of the Furriers Joint Council last night outlined before the union conference of shop chairmen a twin drive for strict enforcement of the union's contract as the new season gets under way, and renewed war activity in all fields.

Potash reviewed the situation in the industry, touching on a number of trade problems. This was his first report since he was freed following his 19 months imprisonment for union activity. The union leader showed the same vigor and familiarity he has always displayed on the union's platforms.

Potash cited the rise in the cost of living, in face of which some employers sought to chisel upon the contract wage provisions. He said that while the union is not invoking the cost of living clause in the contract, it will force compliance with the agreement to the letter.

At the same time he appealed for greater effort in purchase of defense bonds, Red Cross aid and blood donation and more vigorous steps to get the union's civilian defense machinery in good working order.

The meeting also formally marked the opening of the union's pre-convention discussion. Delegates will be nominated at local meetings on April 14 and 15. The elections will take place on April 23.

Brazil Cracks Axis Spy Ring In Sao Paulo

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 25 (UP)—Brazilian authorities claimed today to have smashed the center of an Axis spy ring with headquarters in Sao Paulo.

Many Germans and Brazilian "Greenhirts" were arrested, including their Gestapo leader, a Dane.

Announcement of the arrests was made in Sao Paulo by the State Security Department Secretary, who claimed it was the biggest spy catch yet made in South America.

Investigation of the ring began in Rio de Janeiro where police were grilling those in custody. Strict secrecy was maintained as to the identity of those arrested.

Smashing the headquarters climaxed a two-month long campaign in which hundreds of Axis nationals throughout the nation were arrested.

Meanwhile, in other parts of the country police were carrying out counter-espionage measures. At Theroposia police arrested three suspects, two of them Japanese, after accidentally finding a picture, taken aboard a Japanese warship, which showed a Japanese clad in tails, spats, top hats and carrying canes. A short wave radio and maps of Brazil's coastline were found in their possession.

Rio de Janeiro police closed the German society, which reportedly was in direct radio contact with Berlin, and appointed intervenors for the German school and the German Benefit Society.

PARIS PRESS CALLS FOR END OF RIOM TRIAL

RIOM, March 25 (UP)—The German-controlled Paris press today chorused a demand for suspension of the Riom war guilt trial, at which former French army officers continued a monotonous recital of retreat and defeat under overwhelming German material strength.

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He said Britain's arms industry had grown to great proportions, with more than 40 British ordnance factories employing 300,000 workers.

U. S. - German Unionists Map Joint War Aims

Workers in AFL, CIO Set Up Committee to Speed Victory

German-American trade unionists from AFL and CIO ranks have set up a Victory Committee "to secure the maximum mobilization of the tens of thousands of German-American workers for participation in every phase of the war effort," it was announced yesterday by M. J. Obermeier, chairman of the Committee and Secretary-Treasurer of the N. Y. Local Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, AFL.

The announcement was made through the temporary offices of the Committee at 306 Broadway, Room 40.

"We, German-American trade unionists feel that we must make a special contribution to America's victory over Hitler and the Axis," declares the official call. "As part of the great American trade union movement we are participating in all the mighty efforts of labor, the backbone of the home front, to supply the sheaves of war to our heroes in the armed forces. But we want to do more. We want to show our fellow-Americans and the world how great is the Gulf between the barbarism of the Nazi usurpers and the true spirit of our German heritage, exemplified in American history by such men as Steinben and Schurz. We want to deal the heaviest blows against the Nazi monsters who have brought shame and hatred down upon the German nation and death and starvation to the German people. We want to ensure victory of our beloved homeland, America, in this war for

Rathborne to Be California CIO Head

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Mervyn Rathborne, secretary of the San Francisco Industrial Union Council, CIO, will vacate that post this week to become state CIO Secretary, it was announced today.

Mr. Rathborne, who was formerly president of the CIO American Communications Association, replaces Lou Goldblatt, who is leaving the State CIO position to do special work for his own union, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, in the East.

George Wilson, who has been president of the San Francisco Council, was elected secretary in Rathborne's place.

THEIR AIMS
The aims of the Victory Committee are to "rouse the German-American workers to greater efforts on the production front"; support Civilian Defense activities, sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps and war relief campaigns; combat defeatist and appeasement propaganda and expose Nazi agents, spies, and saboteurs; combat unjust discrimination against loyal German-American workers; and "call across the Atlantic to the millions of German workers of the once great free trade union movement of Germany, encouraging them to rise against the Nazi oppressors and create a free and happy Germany."

The committee's statement ends with an appeal to German-American workers: "Let us win our rightful place in the first ranks of America's warriors of freedom! Let us be the best 'soldiers of production! Let us be the best Civilian Defenders! Let us be alert for Nazi agents and propagandists! Let us devote the genius of our German heritage to the fight for America's freedom and Germany's liberation!"

JOINS VICTORY COMMITTEE, IS FIRED BY LEWIS

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—Commenting upon the firing of Dominick San Giovanni, field representative for District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America in this area, a union spokesman said yesterday that the true reason for his removal was his participation in the Victory Committee set up recently in New Jersey by District 50 locals.

The purpose of the Victory Committee is more active participation in the nation's War Victory Program than that followed by John L. Lewis.

The union spokesman who revealed the real reason for San Giovanni's firing said yesterday that Heckelbech had several days ago informed the field representative that he was the only organizer who had volunteered on this committee and as such "had broken the policy followed by District 50."

San Giovanni, who had been active in the organizing drive in New Jersey for more than a year, had established a splendid record of union work.

His discharge parallels the case of Rudy Hanson who also was fired for "refusing to go to another District."

UNION NEWS on the air—9:45 every night on WHOM (1480 ka).

Southern Labor, Employers Rally to Output Call

Negro - White Unity Marks WPB Talks SPEED URGED

By Rob F. Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, March 26.—The number of trained men and weapons we can deliver at the front will determine the outcome of the war, Mr. Oliver, Personal Representative of Donald Nelson told an enthusiastic meeting of 350 labor and management delegates at a conference held here today under auspices of War Production Board.

To applause of delegates, Oliver said: "The decisive battles will be fought not in Australia or Libya, but in the last strongholds of our enemy, Tokyo and Berlin."

This statement was made to emphasize that maximum production is needed in order that the United States can match the Axis at its strongest points.

APRIL 1 DEADLINE

The message of Oliver and his associates, labor and industrial consultants, was to proceed immediately to the establishment of war production committees in every plant and mine, with April 1 set as date for achievement of this goal.

The function of these committees is to increase the speed, quality and volume of the output, they said. Many concrete proposals were put forward, including systematic competition between departments, plants and areas.

The use of bulletin boards and score boards was emphasized. "We are going to have heroes on the production line as well as on the front line. And we want to know who they are, so they can be suitably rewarded," Mr. Oliver said.

It is the job of the committees to remove all obstacles that stand in the way of production, he said. If the local committees cannot iron out the problems, they should appeal to Washington without delay.

QUICK ACTION URGED

A CIO delegate reported that in one plant, 25 boiler makers and riggers were forced to stand idle because material was not made available by the company under contract to supply it.

"Don't write us about that. Get on the telephone or wire us immediately," said Oliver. Committees were urged to notify Washington of threatened shortages in material



Negro Workers: Negro workers are being hired for skilled jobs in shipyards and other defense plants throughout the country—jobs and industries formerly closed to Negro workers. Here a Negro at the Newport News ways does a skilled job—one of the many complicated machinery operations involved in the production of ships for our two-ocean navy. Recently on the West Coast Negroes won a long battle for employment in the shipyards. A drydock company in New Jersey last week hired twelve Negroes in skilled positions. Prior to that time none had been employed. Of 7,000 employed at a North Carolina shipbuilding yard, 2,000 are Negroes. And in Ohio, a shipbuilding company uses Negro welders.

before the actual shortage occurred. An SWOC delegate from Fairfield Steel Mills reported that he and his members were working only three days a week. "We don't like it," he said. "We don't feel like we are doing our part for our country."

Oliver pointed out that the Fair-Field committee should get to work at once to get to the root of this problem and solve it.

TRIBUTE TO NEGROES

Among the delegates were twenty Negro ore and coal miners and steel workers. Donald Comer, textile manufacturer, paid special tribute to them and said: "We will never forget that Negro soldiers stand between our families and the enemy."

Hartford Knight, prominent Negro unionist, international representative of UAWA, pointed out that Negro workers are being denied jobs in war production plants. Delegates were assured that special committee of WPB was investigating.

However, the unity of the conference which was held in ballroom

Report Lauds Women in Plane Plants

15,000 Employed in Key Jobs in Los Angeles Aircraft Factories

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—Nearly 15,000 women are now employed as aircraft workers in Los Angeles plane factories, it was revealed here this week after a survey conducted by the Aviation News Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

The report of the survey stressed the fact that experience has now proved that women are well able to handle jobs in this vital industry.

"After several months of experimentation," the report of the committee stated, "aircraft industries are agreed that the women of America have proved in no uncertain way that they are able to take a responsible part in the production of war planes for America's fighting forces."

In one aircraft plant already, the report pointed out, there are "1750 sweaters and clacks clad women workers operating drill presses, punch presses, riveters and other production tools."

The committee paid tribute to the widows of Pearl Harbor heroes who now form "one of the most efficient group of workers hired by a West Coast plant."

In her application for a job at that plant, one of these valiant women said:

"My husband would have wanted me to do what I can to serve, and at the same time to work for our son. If I can qualify as an aircraft worker, and with my hands and my mind help to build planes that will assure victory for America, I will, in a measure, be carrying on my husband's work."

Generally, women in aircraft in this region at least receive the same scale as men.

Elect Perlow Acting President Of Jewish Group

Max Perlow, manager of Local 768 of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, was elected acting president of the Jewish People's Committee at a meeting of the national board of the organization, it was announced this week.

Rabbi Moses Miller, former president, is leaving for the army.

'Dress Up' of Warden Posts Is Union Drive

Rank and File Group Opposes Ryan Stand; Call on Commission

A campaign to dress up all air raid warden posts and headquarters of civilian defense organizations was announced yesterday by Ben L. Berman, business manager of the Window Trimmers and Displaymen's Union of Greater New York, Local 144, CIO.

The purpose of the campaign, Mr. Berman asserted, is to heighten civilian morale, both among the air raid wardens and the people passing headquarters.

Local 144 at the same time announced that its own civilian defense activities had gathered impetus. A drive has now been started to increase the sale of defense bonds and stamps in every one of the 50,000 retail establishments in New York City.

In cooperation with the Treasury Department, it was announced, posters and signs urging the purchase of stamps and bonds will be placed in all windows.

The delegation which was headed by Pete Mazza, chairman of the Rank and File Committee of the ILLA, presented the Commission with a statement which took issue with ILLA President Joseph Ryan's opposition to the appointment of a Shipping Administrator.

"Mr. Ryan does not speak for the longshoremen when he opposes the appointment of a War Shipping Administrator for the East Coast," the statement asserted. "We longshoremen want to do our full share towards winning this war. We are contributing our share to the armed forces of our country; we want to see to it that our forces get the tools of victory as rapidly as possible."

Workers Join Firm in Plea For War Work

Negro Union Members at Spring Products Cite Idle Machines

Employees of the Spring Products Co., of Long Island City, have joined with their management in urging that the government submit orders for war production. The workers, 90 per cent of whom are Negroes, are engaged in manufacturing beds and bed springs.

"We have facilities for making wire rope, cots, fabrics, incendiary bomb springs, helical springs, certain airplane parts and for drawing wire for barbed wire," Dominik Tripodi, business agent of Local 31, United Furniture Workers, CIO, said yesterday.

"We feel it is more important for U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel to make plates for battle ships, while giving the work of drawing wire, for whatever use it may be put, to the smaller firms. We have machinery for all that. It's lying idle, not working even three days a week."

Both Samuel Marcus, proprietor of Spring Products, and the union have written to and held conferences with representatives of the War Production Board, detailing the objects the plant could manufacture for the war and asking for orders.

Tripodi suspects the fact that most of the workers are Negroes may have something to do with the company's failure to obtain war orders.

"The people working in this shop," he said, "are under two handicaps. First, they are unable to obtain employment in this area, and secondly, they are discriminated against in getting into the factory schools."

Among the workers in the shop, he said, are "experienced press operators, cot assemblers, welders, wire-drawers and inspectors."

"In view of the fact that priorities on steel are now A-3, this plant will eventually have to close down," Tripodi said, "and these 400 workers, whose energies could even now be used to help in the battle of production, will be walking the streets, idle."

Army Saves Tires, Too

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A 40-mile an hour maximum speed limit has been imposed on army vehicles operating in the western theater of operations.

UNION NEWS on the air—8:45 every night on WHOM (1490 Mc).

Canada Frees Sullivan, Head of Seamen's Union

(By Federated Press)

TORONTO, March 25.—President protests by labor and its friends have won the release of Pat Sullivan after 21 months' internment. The slim Irish-born president of the Canadian Seamen's Union is now considered "a danger to the state," the government announced as it released him.

Freed at the same time were Jack Chapman, union treasurer, and David Sinclair, editor of The Searchlight, union paper, and a member of the Montreal Newspaper Guild (CIO). Charles Murray, vice-president of the union, son of a clergyman and brother of two missionaries, was released from internment in January, after 18 months. All four were re-elected in absentia at the union's last national convention.

Sullivan spoke without rancor on his release. "Bygones are bygones," he said.

Longshoremen Ask East Coast Administrator

Rank and File Group Opposes Ryan Stand; Call on Commission

Urging appointment of a War Shipping Administrator for the East Coast, a delegation of rank and file members from Brooklyn locals yesterday called at the New York Maritime Commission office to make proposals of improvement in war service on the waterfront.

The delegation also urged that a Federal shipping head be appointed without delay.

The delegation, which was headed by Pete Mazza, chairman of the Rank and File Committee of the ILLA, presented the Commission with a statement which took issue with ILLA President Joseph Ryan's opposition to the appointment of a Shipping Administrator.

"Mr. Ryan does not speak for the longshoremen when he opposes the appointment of a War Shipping Administrator for the East Coast," the statement asserted. "We longshoremen want to do our full share towards winning this war. We are contributing our share to the armed forces of our country; we want to see to it that our forces get the tools of victory as rapidly as possible."

The statement emphasized that a War Shipping Administrator is "even more necessary on the East Coast, where shipping is in a more chaotic state, than on the West Coast."

"Our ships are not being loaded as safely and as speedily as possible," it pointed out. "This means that the necessary tanks, guns and planes are not reaching our fighting men as quickly as possible, which is an intolerable situation."

"It is a regular occurrence in the Port of New York to have an empty pier oversupplied with labor, and a busy pier short-handed. This results from the fact that there is no information available as to arrival or departure of ships. When a longshoreman gets up to shape he doesn't know where to go and look for work. As often as not he may pick an empty pier to shape."

There should be some kind of centralized hiring system for the duration of the war."

The rank and file also stressed the danger of sabotage along the eastern waterfront, which is heightened by the shape-up.

"The Port of New York is not getting the maximum protection against saboteurs so long as we have a shape outside each pier," the statement declared. The shape means that a large percentage of the labor on the docks will of necessity be casual. Casual labor means a constant turnover of labor which will provide an open door for saboteurs."

Sam Jaffe Leads Townsend H. S. Student Ceremony

Sam Jaffe, stage star and Townsend Harris High School of 1912 administered the Townsend Harris Oath to 230 new students who promised "to work for unity inside and outside the school" and "to sustain the cause of free higher education in New York against every assault from without."

Thomas Meeks of the Class of January '44 was presented an award from the Harlem YMCA oratorical contest for his address "The Challenge of Frederick Douglass." Dr. Robert H. Chastney, director of the school, made the presentation.

The high school which is threatened with discontinuation, has won the support of many outstanding leaders and organizations in the city.

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They're Saying In Washington

By Adam Lapin

Hitler Pressures Franco for Open War On Allies: But We Still Send Supplies

—Daily Worker Washington Bureau
—Washington, March 25

REPORTS have reached the State Department that Hitler is now putting pressure on Franco to make Spain a full belligerent in the war against the United Nations.

It is not hard to understand why Hitler preferred for a time to preserve the technical non-belligerency of Spain. During the early phase of the war, Franco Spain was able without firing a shot to immobilize large numbers of French troops. Even after the capitulation of the Vichy men, Spain remained more valuable to the Nazis as a potential threat and as a diplomatic pawn than as an outright military ally.

But the State Department has not learned that Hitler's estimate of the situation has changed. The Nazis need Spain's starved and oppressed manpower as cannon fodder. Above all, they want Spain as a strategic base of operations in the Mediterranean area. They want to use it as a base from which to reinforce General Rommel's Army in Libya and from which to exploit more efficiently the fertile agricultural regions in French North Africa.

The State Department has been forewarned. And this makes it all the more difficult to understand the Department's policy of continuing to send oil, machinery, trucks and other materials to fascist Spain. Surely no responsible official can argue now that there is much chance that the United States can buy off Hitler's Spanish puppets—and there is admittedly a very real probability that Franco will soon be in the war on Hitler's side. What excuse is there left under these circumstances for sending to Franco supplies which can easily be used for military purposes by Hitler?

THE Washington Bureau of the Wall Street Journal scored a great journalistic scoop last week. It discovered that there would be a \$10,900,000,000 increase in consumer purchasing power this year—and that, according to the Office of Price Administration, practically all of this amount, \$9,700,000,000, would go to the low income group earning less than \$2,500 a year.

This was a page one feature story. And it was, of course, designed to push the drive on Capitol Hill for a sales tax. The story said that these OPA figures were being used by Congressional sales tax advocates.

But the next day the Wall Street Journal carried another page one story in the same spot—preceded by a box which explained that the first story had contained certain "arithmetical errors which are corrected below."

It turned out that these arithmetical errors were very simple indeed. The OPA figures showed that it was not the group below \$2,500 a year but the group above \$2,500 a year which got most of the 1942 rise in income. The group above \$2,500, according to OPA, would have \$10,200,000,000 more income in 1943. And the 78 per cent of the population which earns less than \$2,500 a year was going to suffer a loss in income of \$1,500,000,000.

So the OPA figures turned out to be an argument against a sales tax which hits the low income group most heavily and in favor of stiffer income and corporate taxes on the higher brackets. In other words, the Wall Street Journal's "arithmetical errors" had consisted in turning the facts exactly upside down.

ONE of the more nauseating aspects of the disruptive anti-labor drive is the way some Congressmen are pretending that the Smith bill is actually designed to benefit labor. The Southern poll-taxers, whose constituents can't vote, don't have to make this claim, but a few Republican supporters of the Smith bill on the House Naval Affairs Committee have felt obliged to invent this fantastic alibi.

Rep. George J. Bates, a Massachusetts Republican, said during the Committee's hearings the other day that the Wage and Hour Law should be wiped off the books because it deprives workers of their inalienable right to negotiate with their employers to eliminate time and a half pay for overtime.

"Is it right to keep on the statute books a law that deprives workers of the right to negotiate for straight time for more than 40 hours?" Bates thundered.

Rep. Melvin Mass, Minnesota Republican, who is also strongly supporting the Vinson bill said: "I'm a real friend of organized labor even though the leaders of organized labor won't admit it."

Farm Equipment Union Bares Loss of 'Hours'

Nelson Urged to Probe Bars to War Output in Policy of Tractor Plants

By Conrad Komorowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 25.—Charging that a grave situation exists in the farm equipment industry, resulting in the loss of millions of man hours, the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee has asked Donald Nelson to look into the situation personally. The request was made in a letter to Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board, signed by Grant Oakes, FEWOC chairman.

"It is not labor, surely, that stands in the way of the production for victory program in this industry," the letter declares. The workers have pledged support of Nelson's appeal for production, and the farm equipment workers "want to do their bit for the soldiers of the front, not as idle men, but as active soldiers of the factories, seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day."

The International Harvester Co. holds huge orders for war materials, including tanks and aerial torpedoes, but instead of embarking on an immediate program to turn these products out, endless hours have been spent in telling us why they can't be made."

An exhaustive conference with the government representative of the farm equipment branch of the War Production Board, Robert R. Brooks, has just been concluded without result, it is charged.

UNWARRANTED LAYOFFS

At the Tractor and McCormick Works in Chicago nearly 3,000 workers have been laid off. According to Brooks, the labor schedule at McCormick is to be reduced to zero by September. The same prospect is held out for workers at the Tractor plant.

Yet, the letter continues, the International Harvester Co. holds approximately 100-million dollars' worth of orders for tanks and aerial torpedoes. During the conference with Brooks, it was revealed that both the Ordnance Department and the company claimed level

PRODUCTION PLAN

Tom Kelly, a member of the board from the McCormick Works, presented a plan which would allow for practically complete concentration on replacement parts while the plants were being converted to war production. At the same time, a conversion training program would be undertaken for the workers.

Two definite recommendations were made to Washington at the conference: to advance a part of the 1943 production while passing over to war production; and to constitute the War Labor Advisory Committee as the half of a top joint management-labor committee to make policy for the local management-labor committees.

Okay Gas Price Rise In 17 Eastern States

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP).

The Office of Price Administration tonight authorized a blanket half-cent increase in gasoline prices in 17 eastern states, but excluded Georgia and Florida where prices were increased last fall.

Prices in those two states will remain at the prevailing filling station and the company claimed level

for

VICTORY JUSTICE FREEDOM

The final session of the great National Free Browder Congress will turn into a huge mass rally. Distinguished Americans will speak in the interest of American justice, calling for the immediate release of the imprisoned anti-fascist, Earl Browder

COME TO THE

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ADMISSION 25c

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New York Congressman
B. V. McGROARTY
International Representative, Seafarers' Union
JOHN SLOAN
Distinguished Artist
LEWIS MERRILL
President, UOPWA
ALFRED KREYMBORG
Outstanding Poet

A. R. McNAMARA
Ohio trade unionist and brother of J. R. McNamara
DR. MAX YERGAN
Noted Negro Educator
Elizabeth Gurley FLYNN
Executive Secretary, Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder
FREDERICK MYERS
Field Organizer, National Maritime Union of America
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OSMOND K. FRAENKEL
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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942

An Extraordinary Conference

THE Extraordinary Conference of the CIO was extraordinary indeed.

It served as a means of mobilizing the 5,000,000 workers of the CIO for the achievement of the government's war program and for the fulfillment of the specific responsibilities of these workers.

Of equal importance was the fact that the conference was held in the face of a treacherous attempt by enemies of the nation to undermine the war effort, obstruct production and disrupt national unity. The conference helped to check this drive and took away the initiative from the appeasers' forces responsible for it.

Labor gave full support to the policies of the government.

In this respect, the radio speech of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, delivered on March 23 threw the full weight of the AFL into this same fight.

Meanwhile the government itself, through President Roosevelt, Donald Nelson and supporters of the war in Congress, registered a correct recognition of labor's role in the prosecution of the war and in the camp of national unity. The government took a firm stand against those insidious forces which sought to weaken labor, prevent the workers from carrying out their responsibilities and thus impede the progress of the war.

The determined stand of the government and the action of labor and other forces, undoubtedly marks a forward step in the war and a definite consolidation of national unity.

THE CIO Conference made most valuable contributions to a number of problems:

PRODUCTION FRONT—The Conference served to mobilize the millions of members of the CIO for winning the battle of production.

THE OFFENSIVE—The Conference recognized what is essential in the military field at this time ("an immediate offensive against the Axis powers to achieve victory in 1942") and drew the practical conclusions as to labor's special duties to make the offensive possible and successful.

LABOR UNITY—The endorsement of the Combined Labor's Victory Committee was in itself important. The conference did not stop here, however, but adopted a position to enable the extension of joint AFL-CIO activity in support of the war.

NATIONAL UNITY—The Conference contributed greatly to national unity by approaching every question from the point of view of the interests of the war and the nation. It stood up boldly against the present drive in Congress led by Representative Smith and helped make clear that the drive is directed not primarily at labor's rights but at the government itself, at the war program, at national unity. Similarly, the CIO's initiative and the program adopted by it will make it easier for the entire nation to close its ranks in support of the government.

The current campaign against the war—the most powerful since Pearl Harbor—was threatening to bring about a major break in the camp of national unity through inciting the middle classes and farmers against labor and the government. But the CIO Conference helped to check this offensive. It helped bring clarity where confusion had prevailed. It served to rally the people for that complete defeat of the appeasers which is still to be accomplished.

WAGES AND OVERTIME PAY—The statement of policy on these problems restated and carried forward a position which had already been established but which the appeasers had sought to conceal from the people.

The question of wages was approached entirely from the point of view of labor's concern for winning the war and of the needs of maintaining the productive capacities of the nation's workers.

The position adopted at the conference on overtime pay was already becoming the accepted policy prior to the conference and, in fact, had already been put into operation in a number of individual cases. Had this policy been stated earlier as a general program for the entire CIO, the foes of national unity would have found it far more difficult to confuse the issue and launch their attack.

WAGES and overtime pay were correctly viewed by the Conference as essential parts of a war economy.

Labor's conviction that these problems

cannot be settled piece-meal but only by rounded-out program for the entire war economy of the country, must be shared by everyone. Therefore, although the Conference helped clarify labor's stand on these individual questions of wages and overtime, the nation must still act decisively on such problems as price control, rationing and profit control.

Now that the CIO has acted, it is up to the government and the people as a whole to achieve a speedy solution to all these questions through the adoption of a fully integrated program of war economy. Likewise, the government and the people are duty bound to guarantee that no employer will take advantage of the CIO's stand in order to further his own interests. Labor's sacrifices are being made for the government and the war. Anyone who attempts to exploit these sacrifices for his own interests must be dealt with firmly.

THE adoption of a clear-cut stand on these questions by the conference will help liquidate any confusions which may still remain within the ranks of labor and put a complete end once and for all to any tendencies toward "unionism as usual" practice. On most important question the CIO membership as well as all other organized workers now have a crystal-clear position. The job now is to put that program into effect.

As a result of this Extraordinary Conference, the entire nation is today in a better position to plunge forward to a quick solution of all problems connected with launching an offensive in 1942. By and large, the nation had the beginnings of a right program prior to this conference but was unable to muster the necessary forces and unity to push it through quickly. Now that the Conference has been held, the important thing for the nation is to: maintain the initiative; make up for lost time; speed up the execution of the Nelson program in every factory; enable the government to carry through every measure necessary for the war and a Spring offensive; achieve international labor unity and full-fledged military alliance between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China (two questions which, had they been dealt with at the CIO Conference, would have furthered all the other decisions of the Conference); make "business-as-usual" practices a thing of the past; stamp out the appeasement forces and the Cliveden Set.

To achieve all these objectives it is necessary to bring about the complete defeat of the anti-victory forces in Congress. Their drive has been checked. Now they must be put to rout.

The Opportunity to Attack Is Here

Information from the Soviet Union that Hitler has flung almost another million new troops—600,000 is the figure given—into an effort to halt the Red Army advances and launch a new Spring offensive should speak loudly to Britain and to us in the United States.

It means that our opportunity to strike shattering blows at the Axis by invasion of Europe is greater than ever.

The long-awaited Spring season which was to open up to the allied nations the opportunity to divide Hitler's armies into two weakened sections has arrived. It is now not a question of how to act when Spring arrives; it is now a question of seizing the extraordinary opportunity to smash at our enemy while he is deeply involved elsewhere, or of paying the incalculable price of missing that opportunity.

Evidence from every side proves the complete practicability of an invasion of Europe. Not only do we and Britain have sufficiently large armed forces, but every country in Europe contains millions of ready allies who are eager to help such a venture.

Neutral observers have wired to London that German frontiers are practically "wide open" because Hitler has depleted his guards in order to replenish his drained forces on the Soviet front.

Also, it is revealed that French sailors are constantly attempting to take their ships over to the side of the United Nations. These are but a few of the countless episodes which tell us that the continent of Europe is ripe for a daring offensive which will upset the entire Axis strategy and bring victory within sight this year.

We are convinced that public opinion supports the idea of an immediate offensive assault upon Europe as the best means of cracking the Hitler-Tokio Axis.

There is no reason for missing the opportunity for a Spring attack. If we delay we shall surely have to pay an infinitely greater price in men and materials later when we shall have to fight for victory against an Axis which has been granted a chance to consolidate its gains and recoup its losses.

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PRIDE!



Italy Is the Achilles Heel of the Axis; All Sections of People Join Opposition

(Continued from Page 3)

ing themselves the "Fascist Reformers."

These groups advance the slogan of "a new march on Rome" or in other words a popular movement against the Government. They try to establish contact with the clandestine anti-fascist organizations. It is not accidental that between Mussolini and several leading lights in the fascist party there have been differences from the very first day of the war. On three occasions Mussolini had to replace the secretary of the fascist party and the last change was accompanied by very sharp struggles of various cliques and groups.

PURGE OF APPARATUS

Mussolini ousted over one-third of the members of the corporation council. He was compelled to instruct all local fascist organizations to carry out the "purge" in the party in order to weed out defeatist, persons "hostile to the regime," etc.

In the past fascism more than any other movement has been able to find support for its reactionary policy among the peasant masses. Today the position in the Italian countryside affords particularly favorable opportunities for setting up a national front of struggle against war and the Mussolini tyranny. The resistance of the peasants who are outraged by the regime of requisition, arbitrary rule of monopolist organizations and dispatch of foodstuffs to Germany, has become well-nigh universal. The peasants conceal grain stocks and even prefer to destroy them than surrender them to the requisition commissions.

According to the official admission of the fascist authorities, the peasants at Liguria destroyed no less than one-fifth of all crops. Even greater has been the deliberate destruction of wheat, particularly in Central Italy.

PUNISHMENT: DEATH

The government has resorted to threats and mass reprisals. At the Villa Nova, a small village in the Piedmont, 40 peasants were arrested on charges of destroying or concealing provisions subject to requisition. Similar reports are at hand from hundreds of other villages. Concealing foodstuffs which should be turned over to the authorities is punishable by death. But the utter collapse of fascism's food policy, its total discrediting in the eyes of the wide masses, poor and middle peasantry as well as the eyes of part of the rich peasants has led to a situation where threats and reprisals fail to achieve their purpose.

The soldiers constantly receive letters from home complaining of the requisition of foodstuffs and the humiliation at the hands of the fascist officials. This contributes in no small share to the demoralization of the army and prepares ever more favorable ground for propaganda in favor of desertion.

It is not accidental that the fascist government was compelled recently to issue a decree threatening death for the sale or exchange of food for firearms and explosives. The soldiers, and not infrequently the fascist militia, sell their arms or bring them to the active anti-fascist groups in the town and village who feel that the time is nearing to settle accounts with the hated tyranny.

Following the annexation of Slovenia and the Dalmatian seaboard of Croatia, a new element entered into Italian life. By its annexation Mussolini sought to ally the more die-hard nationalists. In practice, however, he only produced in Italy a center of open armed struggle against the fascist occu-

pation, and moreover a center which is very dangerous for fascist rule.

GUERRILLA WAR GROWS

In these regions the guerrilla movement is developing quickly and is deeply penetrating those districts of Italy proper that are populated by the Slav nationalists. The Slav and Italian workers in mercury and in the coal mines around Idria are sabotaging the soldiers are deserting from the army and anti-fascist groups in Trieste and Gorizia are joining sides with the guerrillas. The whole Polyanaska valley district bordering the coal basin is controlled by guerrillas.

In December of last year 71 guerrilla fighters and participants in the anti-fascist movement of this district were placed on trial at Trieste. Five were sentenced to death and the remainder to severe punishment—30 years imprisonment. They were accused not only of resurrecting clandestine anti-fascist organization, active propaganda in the army, spreading anti-fascist publications, but also of such acts as blowing up powder plants at Piazzena and Bologna and the gun powder dump at Kiam.

Those explosions destroyed artillery guns, mortars, machine guns and one million rifle cartridges. The accused were also charged with organizing the explosion of a bridge at Arnoldstein on the Italian-German frontier and similar acts of destruction. In vain the fascist press tried to depict the accused as "foreign agents." Among them were representatives of all political currents in Italy, from liberals to Communists. They included young and old students and workers, Italians and Slavs. The trial itself with which Mussolini hoped to intimidate the opposition afforded the Italian people a good example of unity and active struggle of all trends of the anti-fascist movement centered on the common aim of extricating Italy from war and overthrowing Italian and German fascism by destroying their war machine from within.

CONTINUE TRADITIONS

Those intrepid men who with arms in hand took the field against the fascist regime and war, Italians and Slavs, operating in guerrilla detachments along the whole of Italy's eastern border, are the true continuers of the great national traditions of Garibaldi's legions. They show the Italian people the path to salvation. Only by choosing this path will the Italian people be able to obliterate the shame of fascist tyranny and vassal dependence on Germany, the shame of the robber war against the Soviet Union and of the barbarian regime of hunger and terror which the jackal Mussolini has hoisted on Greece and the other Balkan countries.

These valiant fighters show the whole Italian people the path of Italy's salvation from the catastrophe towards which the fascist criminals are dragging it. Consequently, favorable conditions exist in Italy for the development of a wide national front of struggle to overthrow the fascist regime.

There are individual groups of determined men who are boldly taking up the struggle and finding the forms for this struggle dictated by the present situation. But the decisive requisite for a successful struggle, a requisite not yet attained, is to bring into motion and into action the mass of workers, of the industrial proletariat and agricultural proletariat which form the grim and decisive force.

TRY TO BLOCK STRUGGLE

This is what the fascists fear more than anything else. They try to take several measures to hinder the upsurge of the working class. They are exiling workers who in the past took an active part in the anti-

fascist struggle. Whole factories are being removed from the industrial centers to the countryside. The workers are being driven to Germany where "the barracks and the barracks regime and the constant surveillance of spies and Gestapo agents awaits them. All of these measures cannot and must not hinder the activity of the working class. The traditions of struggle against the unjust imperialist war are still alive in the hearts of the Italian workers who in 1917 erected barricades in Italy's towns and in 1919-20 wrested from the hands of the reactionary government weapons prepared for intervention against the young Soviet Republic.

The social demagogy of the Italian fascists has not extinguished in the working masses of Italy their hatred for a regime which destroyed their organizations deprived them of rights and surrendered them, armless and defenseless, to the capitalist magnates.

ALL MUST ACT

The Italian working class needs all progressive elements in every small and large factory, in every center of agriculture, to abandon their state of passivity, their stand of wait and see, and immediately with all possible energy and every conceivable means to set about resurrecting the illegal anti-fascist organizations which would be able to prepare, organize and lend a widespread movement of the proletarian masses in town and village.

For the working class of Italy this is as essential as bread, air and sun. The joint manifesto recently issued by the leadership of the Communist Party of Italy, Socialists and Democrats of the "Liberty and Justice" movement, undoubtedly marks a forward step towards the correct political orientation and towards establishing unity and restoring the vanguard of the anti-fascist organizations.

But this is only the first step. It will remain obscure unless the correct political line of the manifesto is accompanied by widespread mass activities and by establishing firm and broad anti-fascist organizations. To wait under these conditions is tantamount to committing a crime against the Italian people and its future, against the working class, against the masses who require day-to-day-political leadership.

SALVATION LIES WITH PEOPLE

This leadership is necessary in order constantly to resist fascism's war machine which oppresses the masses, in order that the voice of the masses may be heard and that their actions might put an end to Mussolini's imperialist adventure, to his criminal war against the Soviet Union and to make Italy cease hostilities and conclude peace.

The salvation of Italy rests with the Italian people, with the Italian working class, peasantry, petty and middle bourgeoisie of the cities, the intelligentsia and even those elements of the bourgeoisie who are still capable of regarding the interests of the nation above the egoistic calculations of caste. The Italian people must organize and unite their forces. They must strive that their voice be heard, they must curb the criminal deeds of the fascist bands. The duty of the class conscious and intrepid anti-fascists is to act as a lever raising the masses. Their task is to raise into the struggle those who with every hour see more clearly the need to shatter the fetters of vassal dependence on German imperialism and the chains of fascist tyranny in order to ensure the Italian people the place belonging to them among the independent and free nations of Europe.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

To get the full value from the 7-day week for war factories needed by the country, there should also be a 7-day week for the Fifth Column—7 full days a week in jail.

Mr. Roosevelt says the Fifth Column gets invaluable help from the Sixth Column—those who spread rumors and confusion. Another name for the Sixth Column might be Trojan Jackasses.

Too bad H. V. Kallenborn was taken in by this Fifth Column drive against national unity. His last couple of broadcasts should have been called "Misinformation Please."

Not every rumor-monger is a Sixth Columnist. Many are just plain Fifths disguised as Sixths.

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas is urging the House Accounts Committee to move fast in approving a new appropriation for the Dies Committee. "At present," Thomas means, "there are hardly enough funds to pay current bills."

Is it possible that the scissors and glue-pot with which Dies compiles his reports, haven't been paid for yet?

As a result of the shortage of funds, Thomas weeps, the Dies Committee is "losing one of the best-trained investigating forces in the world." No doubt hardly a day passes without a Dies Committee investigator receiving an attractive offer from the Klan or the Christian Front.

"No funds for Dies" is what the voters should tell the House Accounts Committee—on account he's a menace to national unity.

The job of the United Nations is to join with the Red Army in making sure that what Hitler launches will be a Spring defensive.

Letters From Our Readers

A Letter from Luigi Antonini

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A few years ago I was invited to be a speaker at the Hippodrome Rally called by the Anti-Nazi League led by the late Samuel Untermyer. When I was about to take the floor, the chairman approached me and gave me instructions that I could speak as much as I wanted against Hitler, but I should refrain from mentioning Mussolini in any way. I felt so humiliated and so indignant that I refused to speak.

Well, those were the times when Mussolini was a "great man" and Hitler was a "beast." It was the time when many of our anti-Nazi friends used to travel ostensibly on the "S. S. Rex" to visit Italy, differentiating between Nazi and Fascist rule.

On this incident, later, I received a form of apology from Samuel Untermyer.

In attending the ORT Concert at Carnegie Hall (Wednesday, March 18), I felt similar sentiments of humiliation and indignation, when at the hands of a friendly organization, such as the ORT, the Italian anti-fascists received the unofficial stigma of "enemy aliens."

If there was a place for the Free French, for Belgium, for Denmark and even a word for Rumania in the so-called "Musical Festival of Allied Nations," why were the Free Italians left out?

Thousands and thousands of exiled Italians are stranded all over the world because of their loyalty to the cause of freedom and democracy, and these victims of persecution knew the road of exile long before Nazism came into existence. The Italians were the first to wage war on fascism and they did it alone. And what about the thousands and thousands who are in concentration camps? What about the thousands of martyrs like Matteotti, Amendola, Rosselli?

I am not speaking for myself and all those who by their own free will chose to be Americans. But why not give the same consideration which was given to De Gaulle for the Free French, to the endless list of Free Italians, starting from Modigliani, Salvemini, Sforza, Lussu, Faravelli, Saragat, Cica, Tarchiani, Facciardi, Nitti, Nenni, Faraboli, Silone, Mariani, Cilla, etc.?

The same distinction given to the Free French was expected by us from the ORT organization, for the Free Italians, because Pétain is not all France and Mussolini is not all Italy. We expected such consideration from the ORT organization, the organization for which every year thousands and thousands of Italians of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America contribute with special drives and through the funds of the organization to which they belong.

I am sending this protest to your paper, because I desire to convey to your readers our feelings which can be synchronized with the following splendid quotation from a recent speech of Congressman Emanuel Celler:

"All aliens are not enemies and all enemies are not aliens."
 LUIGI ANTONINI,
 President, Italian-American Labor Council.

Requests Excerpts From Timely Book

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read with particular interest and enjoyment, Ernest Moorer's interview with Lt. Col. Kernan, as published in the Sunday Worker of March 22.

This book, "Defense Will Not Win the War," has received the praise of William Z. Foster, the Veteran Commander and various competent military authorities.

As a regular reader of the Daily Worker, I should like to see excerpts from this timely book published in the Daily Worker for readers who cannot afford to purchase the book.

A. R.

Antidote for Copperheads' Poison

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

An emphatic "aye" on the demand to sell the nickel "Soviet Power" again. It's a crying shame that the original campaign on this book has let down. Today is the time they will be snapped up enthusiastically if they are only taken out on the street. I'm going to take out an armful.

My own Section of the Communist Party is shortly going to have a "Soviet Power" Week. Let every progressive organization sell out its stock and order more! What a blow to the Copperheads! S. P.

Walt Whitman, Poet of Democracy—Born May 31, 1819; Died March 26, 1892

CHANGE THE WORLD

The Fight for Walt Whitman's
Fame Aims to Teach the People
Lessons of Heroic Democracy

By MIKE GOLD

BEFORE this war can be won, the spirit of Walt Whitman must again walk the nation.

The shallow jingles of Tin Pan Alley cannot evoke the emotions necessary to crush fascism.

"Good Bye Mamma, I'm Off to Yokohama" sounds very brave in a nightclub. The boys fighting on the Bataan peninsula are not singing it, however. They know the better cost of this war against the Axis.

They sup and sleep with death. They make daily sacrifices, and are pitched to a routine of daily heroism. They gaze at the stars and dream of America in moods closer to the sublime patriotism of Whitman than to the vulgar "Slap-the-Jap" opportunists.

That's it: the mood of America must rise to a higher level of consciousness, to the peaks of poetry. All the bookkeeping must disappear, all the petty speculating and life of personal profit.

There are a million dirty irritations and rackets in this war, all of which the Nazis turn against us in defeatist and appeaser propaganda.

We will lose if we let them bog us down in such details. The war is a great spiritual crusade; this is the deeper truth.

Walt Whitman's significance in this hour cannot be overestimated. He was the Bard of Democracy, grand enough to stand beside Dante, poet of Medievalism, or Shakespeare, poet of feudalism.

Thus, to encourage a revival of interest in Walt Whitman, to fight for his fame and to broadcast his message at this time is a means of heightening the consciousness of the people.

It is a means of leading America out of the muck of the boom-decade and the years of smug and miserly isolationism.

It is a form of propaganda for a heroic democracy. This war is not like the war of 1914. It more clearly resembles our own Civil War; the same ideas of slavery or freedom are being debated, the same copperhead enemy is at work.

Walt Whitman was no academic singer of a smug, fat democracy, but the martial voice of a civil war.

His optimism was purchased on the battlefields of a cruel war testing whether "such a nation, conceived in liberty, can long endure." Walt Whitman's poems are a fighting challenge to fascism.

It is not extraordinary that Walt Whitman was neglected for whole decades in America.

The dollar debacle, the gilded ages that attended the economic opening of the American continent smothered the spirit of heroic democracy. Walt Whitman and the Civil War became old-fashioned.

Today Abraham Lincoln and Walt Whitman are again alive in the memory of their grandchildren, now fighting in a world civil war for democracy.

The half-bods go: the worship of bathrooms, the craze for quick profits, the admiration for Wall Street rascals and bootleg racketeers, the contempt for idealism and solid work.

Almost unconsciously, we search for the eternal foundations of the democracy, and turn to all that is most heroic and sublime in our tradition.

Walt Whitman never lacked the love and veneration of a minority of conscious Americans. For almost 35 years in an unbroken line, his birthday was celebrated by Walt Whitman Fellowships all over the country, the only American writer so honored.

He was the poet of the left—of Socialists, Communists, single-taxers. Thousands of young workers and students discovered him in each generation, and were infused with a spirit that found its practical expression in trade union work or other proletarian agitation.

I am one of these heirs of Walt Whitman. He was the god of my young manhood; and it was a great hour for me when I met with Horace Traubel, Whitman's friend and biographer, and listened to his reminiscences.

Walt Whitman has been the hero of a cult; but now is the time to elevate him as the Bard of a Nation.

In Europe, in Russia, Asia and South America the literary world has for a century regarded him as the most representative voice of our democracy; now let us elevate him to this place, in the hearts and minds of his own countrymen.

Walt Whitman always aroused as much hate and opposition as he did affection and loyalty. His poems remained a constant thorn in the side of prudes, reactionaries and the smug academics who had forgotten the blood shed by their forebears to preserve democracy.

They fought the old Bard and his poems; and such persecution made popular enthusiasts like Traubel. But Whitman remained calm; he told Traubel, "my poems will come into their own when the American people have come into their own."

That time, one must believe, is upon us. Fascism will conquer the world, unless democracy is aroused in every fibre of its giant strength, and conquers. And when Democracy conquers, the people will at last have grown up to Walt Whitman.

Walt Whitman was born on Long Island, and spent most of his boyhood and young manhood in Brooklyn and Manhattan. As well as being the Homeric bard of a cosmic democracy, he is also the specific poet of New York, its greatest literary voice.

Several years ago, struck by the fact that there was not a single monument, statue or park named after Walt Whitman in this city, I wrote several columns of agitation against the injustice.

The response from the readers of the Daily Worker was startling in its immediate warmth.

Hundreds of Whitman devotees, more than I had dreamed, appeared among the workers who read this paper.

Dozens of Walt Whitman meetings were held among working class organizations on Whitman's birthday that year.

For the first time in his tradition, Whitman's grave at Camden was visited by a delegation of trade unionists. A wreath was laid there by seamen members of the CIO National Maritime Union of Philadelphia. The shade of the worker-poet must have chuckled with pleasure in Valhalla; he would have wanted nothing better; he was at last coming into his own, as he prophesied.

But that was a small beginning. The campaign now assumes a vaster significance against the background of this dangerous war. It is no longer a literary battle we are fighting. Walt Whitman and the democratic spirit he incarnates will be burned by the Nazis if they can take this land.

A campaign to honor Walt Whitman is also a campaign to teach every American the spiritual issues of this war. His heroism, his sublime optimism, distilled out of the horrors of the Civil War, can help us to rise above the treacheries and confusions of the moment. He ennobles our sacrifices, and makes clearer our wonderful goal.

New Popular Edition Of 'Leaves of Grass' At Workers Book Shop

A new and inexpensive edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" has just been published. This new printing of the poems of America's bard of democracy is complete and unabridged. It is 537 pages, cloth-bound, published by Lowell Press and is available for 40 cents at the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 12th St.

It won't cost you a cent to take an active part in the Victory Book Campaign. Just take them to your nearest public library.

Young Actors Open Broadway Night Club To Raise Theatre Funds

Tonight Genius, Inc., a restaurant-night club-browsing place for theatre folk and fans sponsored by the young Broadway actors, will open its doors at the Hotel St. James. The newly decorated dining room there will accommodate 200 to 300 people. Eddie Cantor, Danny Kaye, George Jessel and other celebrities will be on hand to launch the new venture. All profits from the venture will go toward support of an Actors Theatre projected by "Actors Cues," a daily newspaper of casting information and theatre comment.

Whitman: Crusading Editor

His Literary Features in the 'Eagle';
Fired for His Stand on Slavery Issue

By James Morison

Today Myrtle Avenue is a sorry street, with shabby shops and shabbier people, a spectacle which is shameful in a modern city. But Walt Whitman would love these poor of Brooklyn, and he would put frenzied words on paper to describe them—the workman and the mechanic, the boatman and the blacksmith, the overworked housewife, the wastrel leaning against a barroom window, the petty gambler scratching his pitiful bets upon a scrap of paper.

For Walt Whitman lived on lower Myrtle Avenue in the roaring forties of the century past. For a time he operated a bookstore at No. 106, where he sold few books, preferring to sit there and read them himself. It was in January of 1846 that he walked down Myrtle Avenue and crossed over to Fulton Street to the ferry, where, facing the sweep of gray water stood the Brooklyn Eagle.

There he met old Isaac Van Anden, owner of the famous old newspaper.

"I've heard of you, Whitman," Van Anden said, chin forward over his high, stiff collar. "You're young. You've worked your way up from printers' devil to type-setter; you can write and you can think. How would you like to be the editor of the Eagle?"

The poet and lover of democracy was just 27. His entire life had been spent on Long Island, mostly in Brooklyn, which had been an aspiring town of 10,000 inhabitants when he was first brought from Huntington by his parents in 1823.

Brings New Spirit to Paper

Whitman accepted Van Anden's offer, and began a two-year struggle to transform the Eagle into a steel-clawed bird of liberty. Young as he was, Whitman was even then a veteran newspaperman, an itinerant journalist of the old school. He had worked at any job he could lay his hands on, provided that he could smell printers' ink while he worked. The Long Island Star had given him his first apprenticeship job when he was just 13; he'd worked in Huntington, Jamaica and on nine other local sheets, seldom keeping a job long.

For he was restless with the love of life—and especially with a fierce passion for humanity. No sooner did he sit behind the desk of the Eagle than he began to convert it into an organ of political influence. The traditional newspaper of that era was usually an advertising catalog, and almanac. James Gordon Bennett, Charles A. Dana and Horace Greeley were developing popular political organs in New York.

On April 22, 1847, Whitman published the editorial "New States."

Labor's Role in War Industry, WABC, 8:30 P.M.

Second Anniversary of Conquest of Norway commemorated in special program, WABC, 7:05 P.M. . . . People's Platform discusses Labor's Role in War Industry, WABC, 8:30 P.M. . . . DAILY WORKER NEWS-CAST, WHOM, 9:45 P.M.

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| <p>MORNING</p> <p>9:00-WNYC-Masterwork Hour</p> <p>9:15-WNYC-Composers Hour</p> <p>9:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>9:45-WABC-American School of the Air</p> <p>10:00-WNYC-Food Forum</p> <p>10:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>10:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>10:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>11:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>11:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>11:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>11:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>12:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>12:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>12:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>12:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>1:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>1:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>1:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>1:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>2:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>2:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>2:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>2:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>3:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>3:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>3:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>3:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>4:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>4:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>4:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>4:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>5:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>5:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>5:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>5:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>6:00-WNYC-News</p> <p>6:15-WNYC-News</p> <p>6:30-WNYC-News</p> <p>6:45-WNYC-News</p> <p>7:00-WNYC-News</p> 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On The Score Board

The Garden Will Be Filled Tomorrow Night

By Lester Rodney

Joe Louis rides in from Fort Dix tomorrow night to defend his title against Abe Simon in a fight for the Army Emergency Relief Fund. The champ is donating his entire proceeds, as he did in the Buddy Baer fight. Promoter Mike Jacobs is donating all profits again and Simon is giving a goodly share of his purse, as did Baer to the Navy Relief Fund. Just for the record, the Madison Square Garden Corporation is NOT donating the night's rental. Which certainly puts it out of key with the sporting and patriotic nature of the whole affair.

As for the fight there's a widely prevalent, or more properly, universal feeling that Louis will knock his opponent out pretty early. That feeling is very probably right.

Simon is not a great fighter by any stretch of the imagination. His assets are his size, strength and durability, which add up to an ability to take a lot of punishment. His offense is limited to a stiff left jab and a body punching right, neither of which carries any knock out potential. This isn't much equipment to take into the ring against the greatest heavyweight champion in history, a fighter who hits harder and faster than any who ever drew on gloves, and boxes masterfully in the bargain.

Louis has always disposed of an opponent much faster the second time he has met him, and indications are that this little precedent won't be broken. In fact, everything points to the probability of Joe's halving (or better) the time it took him to beat Simon in Detroit, 13 rounds. He had been fighting once a month when he met Simon and was in that period of slight fitness and staleness which led many to prematurely conclude that he was slipping at the age of 27, an age when heavyweights should blossom into full maturity and greatness.

There's no more talk of Joe's slipping any more since he pulverized Buddy Baer, another 250-pounder, in one round. And the period of staleness is behind him. Joe says he is in the best shape of his career, and though that has been used as a stock phrase by others in the past, we take Joe's word for it as meaning exactly what it says.

Adding the probability of a quicker knockout this time is the strong sense of pride Louis feels in fighting for the Army as a member of the Army. This fight will be broadcast all over the world, and members of our expeditionary forces in different parts of the world will hear it. Joe will be fighting at his very best. And despite Simon's gameness, size and ruggedness this almost certainly means victory by knockout.

Yes, the outcome is pretty well accepted, but the Garden will be full just the same, for it isn't the contest as such that the crowd will turn out for.

It will turn out primarily to cheer and watch a man who is a great patriotic American as well as the best athlete in the land.

WHAT'S ON

BASES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50c per line (8 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Coming

TWO FIESTA and Pagani, Manhattan Center, Sunday, March 22nd, 7:30 P.M. "Democracy in Battle, the Jews in Defense of America" by Lem Ward. Paul Robinson.

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—EARL BROWDER.

THE COMMUNIST

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SPORTS

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942

INTERVIEW WITH ABE SIMON:

Fighting Gargantua Is Intelligent Guy Who Played the Violin Well

Quit Yale Because 'You Needed \$100 a Day to Spend There'

By Nat Low

SUMMIT, N. J., March 25.—This little training camp on the side of a hill which overlooks some of the handsome Jersey landscape rattled fore and aft as Abe Simon, wringing wet after going four fast hard rounds against two sparmanes, lunged into the heavy punching bag with thunderous lefts and rights.

The gargantuan Simon pushed the sack around as if it were a balloon and at the end of every three minutes gave the bag some peace when trainer Ray Arel yelled "O.K. Abe, rest."

After nine minutes of this, or the equivalent of three rounds, he then transferred to the light punching bag and proceeded to create a veritable thunder by hammering the thing with determined viciousness.

Then some bending exercises, rope skipping, some shadow boxing and a thorough rubdown and Abe Simon was one day closer to his return bout with Joe Louis.

Now the papers, as is their quaint custom, have been making capital of Abe's physiognomy and the giant New Yorker has been pictured as a hairy brute with little intelligence and humor.

Actually though the exact reverse is true. We cornered Simon alone for a few minutes and we discovered that Abe is not only big, but intelligent and highly articulate and owns a fine sense of humor.

You expected a guy of his size to have a great booming voice, but Abe speaks in the mildest and most restrained manner and can discuss politics and the war with as much facility as any Worker's School student. And that's something.

The big fellow—he is 6 ft. 4 inches tall, weighs normally 265 pounds, wears a size 19 shirt, size 14 shoes and has the biggest hands this writer has ever seen on a human being—told the DAILY reporter about his background.

"To start with I was a quite a normal kid when I was born. Weighed only 8 pounds. I went to John Adams High School where I played on the football team. When the opposition had the ball I was a guard, but when we had it I shifted to the backfield. ... It was pretty successful too. ...

"I started out in life to be a



violin player but later I gave that up to become a drummer. I like music very much and listen to symphonies every chance I get.

"Later I gave music up to enter a ritzy school in Connecticut to prep me for Yale. But hell, if you didn't have \$100 a week to kick around there you were a nobody, so I tossed it overboard and returned home to NYU."

In between schools Abe was a shipping clerk in the garment center and later worked on an ice truck handling 300 pound cakes of ice. "That's where I started to get my big frame," he said, "boy it sure was tough work."

After knocking around and becoming discouraged his mother suggested taking up boxing as a career. "You're big and strong, Abe," she said, "and there's no reason why you couldn't make a good fighter. You were a good athlete in school and you're not awkward like other big boys."

Abe mulled the idea over in his mind for a time then started to train for the ring. It wasn't long before he had attracted attention

Was Crack Guard, Full-back on High School Football Team

Abe for a big guy is very fast but still he was getting hit a bit too easily with a straight right which Bakst threw a number of times. As I watched him take these blows flush on the jaw, I couldn't help but think that he couldn't allow that to happen with one of Louis' hammer-blows.

But Abe just pushed aside these punches and continued his ceaseless body attack and along about the end of the second round Bakst was weary and breathing hard from the pummeling he took around the stomach and ribs.

The next fighter Abe took on was the young and promising Johnny Shkor, a tall, handsome, well-built kid. Johnny is fast and they went at it hammer and tongs for the first round, Abe still hammering away at the middle and Shkor landing with rights and lefts to the head and chin, some of which stung Abe no little bit.

At the end of the two rounds we spoke to Shkor, who recently lost a very close decision to Red Burman and then went on to knock out Buddy Walker.

When I asked him what he thought of Simon he was all praise. "Listen, don't sell that fellow short. He can take a punch like no other guy I have ever seen. Boy, what a jaw that guy's got. And for a man his size he can certainly get around. ... He isn't a pushover, don't get that idea."

We asked Shkor, who tips the beam at 210 pounds and is 6 ft. 3 inches tall, whether he was Polish or Russian. He stopped hitting the bag for a few moments and proudly threw out his chest, "I'm Russian and proud of it. ... If I could fight in the Garden the way the Russians are fighting now, I'd be the happiest man in the world," he smiled then turned to the bag and laced into it as if it were Hitler himself.

The other sparmanes reiterated Shkor's high opinion of Abe. "That guy will take a sledgehammer blow on the jaw and it would be hard to floor him. One of the reasons I suppose is that he is always balanced on his feet. He's never out of position, never on his heels and because of his awkward style he's very hard to hit. You'd need a tank to get past those great big arms of his, and I'm no tank."

All these things are true about Abe. He can take a punch. A hard one, and not fold up. He is hard to hit because of his awkward mauling style, and is capable of wearing down an opponent by his sheer weight and size.

But methinks he'll need more than just that to beat somebody who can throw as many blows, with as much power, as Joe Louis.

So, nice 's Abe is, it seems to us as if he's on for quite a nite of it Friday at the Garden. ... It should take about 4 or 5 rounds at the most.

Dodger Streak Ended by Brown

A.L. Team Pounds Higbe to Win 7-6, End Four-Game Run—Yanks Beat Kansas City Farmhands in 11th

The Brooklyn Dodgers' four game winning streak came to an abrupt end yesterday at Daytona Beach when the lowly St. Louis Browns, of all people, beat the Bums 7-6 as St. Louis Pitcher Bob Muncie weathered the first four innings, and then went on to pitch scoreless ball for the rest of the game.

The Dodgers powdered Muncie for six runs in the first four frames as the Browns were teeing off on Kolbe Higbe for five runs in the first three innings. Higbe, making his second start of the year looked bad but Durocher kept him in the box for the work.

'NO PREDICTION ... FAST AS I CAN' ... LOUIS

PORT DIX, N. J., March 25.—Joe Louis is not telling the round in which he expects to lay Abe Simon hors de combat in their championship tilt in Madison Square Garden in New York on Friday night for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief.

"That used to be 'Chappie's' job," (referring to Jack Blackburn), declared the champion when he was asked in what round he expected to knock Abe. "When 'Chappie' would hold up those two, three or other number of fingers to denote in what round he expected the knockout, I'd have to come pretty near making good for him."

But Joe is having no fear of the result. He says he'll win and will do it as quickly as possible.

"I'm going in there from the first sound of the gong and make a hard fast fight of it," said Joe. "For one thing I'm going in the ring in 100 per cent better shape than the time I met Abe in Detroit about a year ago. I have trained well for this fight and do not remember when I was in such really fine shape. I'll get it over as quickly as possible."

The champion's training is over. He finished his boxing on Wednesday with four rounds against Geo. Fitch, Eddie Blunt and Geo. Nicholson—to go probably two with Blunt, who carries a bit of the Simon style.

BASKETBALL

This edition went to press too early for results of the tourney finals at the Garden last night. For analysis, comment and post-game interviews with players and coaches don't miss tomorrow's Daily Worker.

FOR NAVY RELIEF:

Robinson-Cochrane Title Fight Will Head Capital Card

A series of big outdoor bouts for the Navy Relief Fund will be launched in Washington, D. C., early in May, headed by the long awaited Freddy Cochrane-Ray Robinson fight for the welterweight championship. This was revealed yesterday by Promoter Mike Jacobs, who said he had been asked by the Navy Department at Washington to

arrange the matches to help the depleted Relief Fund, which takes care of the families of those killed and wounded in action.

Preliminary arrangements have been completed with George A. Garret, chairman of the Navy Relief Fund of Washington, and permission will be obtained for welter champ Cochrane to get leave to defend his title against Robinson, the sensational undefeated Harlem youngster. This match would be a natural for a full house at Griffith Stadium, which could seat more than 55,000 for a fight.

Three other bouts on that card would match George Abrams of the Navy and Ernie Vigh, New York middleweight; Tommy Tucker Navy lightweight; and Johnny Colan of New York; and Cal Cagni, Navy welterweight, and Norman Rubio of Albany, N. Y.

Relief shows in other cities would pit outstanding Navy scrappers against top-flight civilians.

WANT ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
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